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The Weekly Tribune.

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXIII ..No. 1,206. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

The Invasion of Missouri.

The rear-guard of Gen. Price left Booneville on the 13th, marching toward Lexington. Our cavalry, under Gen. Sanborn, is said to have been repulsed at Pisgah, Cooper County, on the 12th, but since are reported at Sedalia, on the Pacific Railroad. Great excitement exists in Kansas, and the militia have been called out to repel the invasion of the Rebels. Dodge Pagman and thirty Germans were killed at Lafayette, a German settlement, on the 10th inst., by the Rebels under Pool. J. P. Sanderson, Colonel of the 13th Regular Infantry, Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Missouri, died at noon on the 14th. Gen. Rosecrans reached Jefferson City on the 14th, but we have no definite news of the enemy. At last accounts Price's train was on Lamine River, with his main force, but whether he would move north or south was unknown.

About 2,000 Rebels, with two pieces of artillery, under Jeff. Thompson, attacked Sedalia at two o'clock on the 15th, and drove the militia out of the place. A few of the militia in the fort resisted the attack, but finally surrendered, and were paroled or shot. The citizens were released without parole. The Rebels left during the night, and a Union infantry force arrived there in the morning. The Rebels robbed stores of several thousand dollars worth of clothing, boots, shoes, &c., burned the water station, but did no other injury to the railroad. The rolling stock was all sent to Tipton. Price is reported to be moving on Lexington. Bill Anderson has cut the North Missouri Railroad at High Hill. He is also reported to have visited Florence. Anderson says his only orders are "to raise hell in North Missouri."

Price's headquarters are reported to be at Lexington. Gen. Curtis drove the Rebels out of Independence on the 18th, and his advance at last accounts was 15 miles this side. A duel was fought on Monday morning between Maj. Grebe and Capt. Hansen, of the 4th Missouri Cavalry, in which the latter was severely and the former slightly wounded. The affair is universally condemned by army officers.

From Missouri we learn that Bill Anderson, with forty guerrillas, has captured Danville, murdering five citizens and mortally wounding another, and committing great destruction in the town. They were overtaken on Saturday, near High Hill, by a militia force, and fifteen of them were killed and seventeen wounded. Lexington and Warrensburg have both been occupied by the Rebels.

Guerrillas in Tennessee.

Col. Hodge, of Gen. Washburne's command, with 1,200 infantry and a battery of four guns, on board of three transports, convoyed by two gunboats, at 3 p. m. of the 10th inst. met the enemy under Gen. Forrest in person at East Point, with two batteries, and was repulsed with the loss of 20 killed and 26 wounded and missing. All the guns of the battery were lost, and two of the transports disabled. Two caissons were burst by the explosion of Forrest's shells. Forrest is supposed to have crossed the river. Hodge, with the balance of his force, has reached Johnsonville.

Naval.

It was very current in Havana on the 13th that the steamship Roanoke had been captured by a party of twenty-five Confederates, as that number were known to have gone on board. Among them were Lieut. Brain, alias Johnson, who captured the Chesapeake, and the engineer of the Harriet Lane, who it was said would take charge of the Roanoke's engines.

The British prize steamer Bat, from Halifax for Wilmington, has arrived at Boston, having been captured off Cape Fear on the 10th inst. One of her crew was killed by a shell. She has no cargo, but brings forty-eight bales of cotton from the steamer Quaker City.

Admiral Porter took command of the North Atlantic squadron on Wednesday, the 12th, in place of Admiral Lee, which event was signalized by a salute from the United States steam-ship Brooklyn.

Southern News.

Richmond papers of the 9th show that the battle on Friday, the 7th, created the most intense excitement and uneasiness in the Rebel Capital. All business was suspended, and every person capable of bearing arms, working on fortifications, or otherwise aiding in repelling Grant's raiders, was hurried to the front. *The Enquirer* contains advertisements from schools, stating that they have been suspended on account of the teachers being compelled to lay down the pen for the sword. Trains of railroad companies were suspended. Theaters and other places of amusement were all closed. Express companies could make no deliveries, the clerks being out with the local forces. All persons employed in printing offices, between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five, were ordered to enroll themselves, and an officer appointed to see that this order was complied with. All the Union prisoners confined in the city were rapidly hurried farther South. *The Examiner* says: "The papers, by a mistaken piece of policy, claim that the Confederates won a victory on Friday." Referring to the need of more troops, *The Enquirer* says: "Let the call be enforced, not merely in Richmond, but on every farm, in every house, and in every cabin of Virginia, and of all other States, for the loss of Richmond is the immediate loss of Virginia."

The following Rebel story appears in *The Richmond Enquirer* of the 14th inst.:

MOBILE, Oct. 12.—The following dispatch has been received by Lieut.-Gen. Taylor, who sent it to *The Tribune* for publication:

Three Yankee gunboats and four transports were up the Tennessee river yesterday as far as Eastport. They landed 2,000 men and three pieces of artillery.

Lieut.-Col. Kelly, with Forrest's old command, the 11th Tennessee, surprised the enemy, capturing three guns, twenty-five prisoners and thirty horses.

Two hundred of the Yankees were drowned in attempting to reëmbark on their boats. The first shot from our batteries penetrated the boiler of one of the transports, and many men were scalded and burned to death. The boats have gone down the river. Our victory was complete. N. B. FORREST, Maj.-Gen.

Houston, Texas, papers of the 30th say: "The departure to England of Commander Leon Smith, places the command of the marine department of Texas in the hands of Capt. Henry S. Lubbock, late commander of the steamer Bayou City during the battle of Galveston. Corn has been produced this year sufficient to supply the State two years. The army worm is making a clean sweep of many cotton fields in the interior. This is worse, as there was a small crop planted, and there will be a great need of the staple article before another picking."

Jeff. Davis, during his recent visit South, said in a speech at Hood's headquarters, to Cheatham's division of Tennesseeans, "Be of good cheer, for within a short while your faces will be turned homeward, and your feet pressing Tennessee soil." He has been making other speeches of much the same doleful character with his recent one at Macon, and sundry of the Southern papers find much fault with him about it—very naturally.

Col. Basil Duke has been assigned to the command of John Morgan's Cavalry, and Forrest has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Generalship.

Miscellaneous.

Natchez dates to the 9th give the particulars of Col. Osband's expedition. Col. Osband debarked from transports at Tunica Bend on the 5th. Early on the morning of the 6th they surrounded a force of Rebels at Woodville, killed 45, including a major, captured three guns, two officers and 51 men. Our loss was four horses killed. The Rebels were commanded by Major Cook. A battalion of the 3d Louisiana Colored Cavalry captured the artillery. Some Rebel telegraphic instruments and many important dispatches were also captured. A large amount of Rebel stores were destroyed. Several hundred head of cattle, horses and mules were turned over to Col. Kent at Fort Adams, and shipped to Natchez. Col. Osband then went some distance beyond Woodville; but finding no enemy, joined Col. Farrar, who was on the Homochitto with 1,000 infantry. The two commands then returned to Natchez, bringing in more stock. Col. Kent also captured considerable stock while marching from Tunica to Fort Adams. Lieut. Dobbs, of the Rebel secret service in this vicinity, was killed in one of the engagements. The series of operations undertaken by Gen. Dana, commanding the district, have constituted one almost continuous scout from far up on the Yazoo on the North to Bayou Sara on the South. The fruits of these raids are a large number of cattle, 300 horses and mules, various valuable supplies, including 56 bales of cotton, and a great number of colored recruits. Lieut. Earle, of the special scouts, arrived at Natchez on the 6th, from the vicinity of St. Joseph, on the east side of the river, having captured one major, two captains, several mail bags, containing important official and private letters in transitu from the Trans-Mississippi Department to the Rebel headquarters; also 13 battle-flags, captured from us in various engagements on the west side of the river. Col. Osband's command embarked at Natchez again on the 9th. The presence at that point of Gen. Dana indicates other movements on foot. The cavalry expedition under General Lee captured Clinton, La., on the 6th, with 30 prisoners, including Lieut.-Col. Pinckney, Rebel Provost-Marshal General of the District, and considerable stores and ammunition. At last accounts Lee was ten miles east of Clinton, moving on. A reconnoissance sent out from Morganza, under Col. Guppy, 2d Wisconsin, with three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, returned prior to the 6th, after a severe skirmish with 1,000 Rebel cavalry. Our loss was two killed and three or four wounded. The enemy's loss was supposed to be considerable. Thirteen prisoners were taken. A force under Col. Dye, 20th Iowa, occupy Simmsport and Morgan's Ferry, on the Atchafalaya. The Rebels have been driven beyond Yellow Bayou.

News from South Carolina and Florida is furnished us by the arrival of the steamship Fulton, from Port Royal on the 13th inst. Capt. Cox, of the 55th Pennsylvania Regiment, who recently escaped from prison in Charleston, brought some information relative to affairs in Rebeldom. Twenty deaths from yellow fever are occurring daily in Charleston, though the scourge has not made its appearance within the Union lines at all. The Union prisoners have all been sent out of the city. There are now about four thousand Rebel troops in and about Charleston. Gen. Foster, commanding the Department of the South, has recently been on a tour of inspection in Florida, examining Union fortifications being erected at Jacksonville, Magnolia, St. Augustine, and other places. Gen. Hatch recently sent out a force, under Col. Noble, which proceeded to Enterprise, a long distance away, and captured a whole militia meeting of Volusia County, without trouble. The meeting had been advertised, and the news of it came to Gen. Hatch, who directed the expedition against it. The force started at night, and, after a long march, succeeded in surrounding the gathering before anybody suspected his presence. Twenty-nine men, forty horses, and some property were secured. Among the prisoners was Col. Watson, long known as a successful guerrilla chief, whose specialty has been the obtaining of cattle from us. It is believed that oxen and cows will now thrive under Union culture anywhere in Eastern or Northern Florida. We had no loss in this expedition, thanks to the ability of its managers. A large side-wheel steamer, which was trying to run the blockade into Charleston, was sunk by our fleet at the entrance of the harbor, on the evening of the 7th inst. Another steamer which attempted to run out the same night was driven back.

The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* of the 18th publishes a report, which it deems trustworthy, that from 1,000 to 1,200 guerrillas under Hinds, who made a raid into Indiana, near Leavenworth, last year, have concentrated near Brandenburg, Ky., and a portion of them had entered the town and robbed the citizens of a large amount of valuable property. The same paper says the steamer J. C. Swon, on Sunday morning, while lying at Stowhead, on the Cumberland River, exploded her boiler, and became a total wreck. A large number of persons were killed, including Capt. J. D. Smith, John Elliot, and Mr. Harrison, pilot, and Mr. Graves, the mate, and Mr. Ferguson, a passenger. Two deck hands were found, and buried on the island. Five passengers and soldiers are missing.

Lieut. John R. Meigs, a brave and accomplished officer, only son of Maj.-Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, was killed by bushwhackers near Harrisonburg, on Monday, Oct. 3. He was at the time engaged in making a military survey, in his capacity of Chief of Engineers of the Army of the Shenandoah. The career of this young soldier has been glorious, though brief. Graduating at West Point only last year, at the head of his class, and with the highest honors, he was immediately sent to the field, and highly distinguished himself during the campaigns in Maryland, Harper's Ferry and the Shenandoah Valley, and evinced such rare talents as an engineer, and thorough soldierly ability, that he was speedily assigned to the important position which he held at the time of his death.

On the morning of the 6th inst., a party of 17 men from the Rebel ram Albemarle, came down in a launch with the intention of capturing a dispatch boat plying between the Union fleet in Albemarle Sound and Roanoke Island, and also intending to blow up a powder schooner lying close by, but our forces hearing of the plan frustrated them; they, however, succeeded in destroying the Croatan Light-House, situated eight miles north of Roanoke Island, in Croatan Sound, and taking the light-keeper and his wife prisoners.

The Secretary of War has gone to City Point, taking with him the Quartermaster, the Commissary-General, and the Surgeon-General, to confer with Gen. Grant upon the war estimates for the ensuing year. It is believed that by the transfer of the seat of war to the Cotton States, a considerable reduction of expenditures may be made, especially in the forage and subsistence departments.

Gen. Gilman Marston has been assigned to the command of the First Division of the Eighteenth Army Corps. Charles H. Porter of Virginia, State Attorney at Norfolk, has been sentenced to six months' confinement for the use of treasonable language. The Kentucky negro troops are thought well of in Baltimore, and will be placed in the sea-coast fortifications.

The Superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in a letter dated at Point of Rocks, Md., says Mosby made a raid on the boats Saturday, capturing and burning four or five, and carrying away many mules and horses and some prisoners. Many boats are there, but will not move until something be done by the military authorities for their protection.

We have from New-Orleans information of an expedition into the interior of Florida under Gen. Asboth. Euchona Court House was captured on the 23d ult. and twenty prisoners taken, including Col. Torrence and Lieut. Gordon. Douglass Ferry and all the boats in the vicinity were destroyed. The expedition at last accounts was at Marianne.

The guerrillas in Kentucky burned the jail in Irvin, Estelle County, on the night of the 13th, and released four prisoners. The stores in Brandenburg were plundered by them on the same night. On the next night the Bardstown Railroad train was fired upon. The guard returned the fire, wounding the leader of the guerrilla gang.

The expedition under Col. McCaublo, which left Vidalia, La., on the 26th ult., returned about Oct. 1, having captured the Rebel Colonel Wilkins, four captains, several guerrillas, 400 head of cattle, 160 mules, 50 horses, a considerable quantity of cotton and woolen cloths, a quantity of arms and ammunition and 37 recruits.

A gang of Mosby's guerrillas in strong force on the 13th made an attack on the outer picket of the 2d District of Columbia Regiment, stationed at White Plains, on the Manassas Railroad. The guard of eight men was captured, and the officer in command was shot in several places and abandoned to his fate.

Commissioner Barrett has made the following additional appointments of examining Surgeons: Dr. G. W. Barrett, Cairo, Illinois; Dr. James W. McCall, Metropolis, Illinois; Dr. W. G. Stevens, Newton, Illinois; Dr. Thomas M. Sands, Benton, Illinois; Dr. S. W. Lord, Pomeroy, Ohio.

The War Department has learned that all the Union deserters and Union prisoners who have been starved into submission in Richmond to the Jeff. Davis Confederacy have been put to labor in the workshops of that city, and are now engaged in cartridge-making and other employments.

A number of Quartermaster's employes were sent out on the Manassas Railroad on the 13th, to clear away the woods, and all other sheltering places for guerrillas along the road. This step is requisite to put a stop to murderous guerrilla outrages, such as that of Monday, the 10th.

Mosby and his men stopped a train for Wheeling on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, on the evening of Oct. 13, robbed the passengers, stole whatever they wished from the express cars, mail, &c., fired the cars and departed.

One hundred of White's guerrillas crossed the Potomac into Maryland, near Edward's Ferry, on Friday, the 14th, and proceeded to Poolesville, where they drove out the citizens, committing many outrages and doing much damage.

Capt. Ericsson has been testing a new thirteen-inch gun, which has proved eminently successful, and which, it is supposed, will exert a great change in naval ship-building.

Two privates of the 6th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery were killed by guerrillas on the 13th, between Accotink and Burke's Station.

Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney, died in Philadelphia on the 18th, of fever. He arrived here on the 11th in very poor health and has been gradually sinking ever since.

GENERAL NEWS.

News from Washington.

Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, having been appealed to for an official statement concerning the stories of Mr. Lincoln having drawn his salary in gold and invested it in foreign securities, replies in an official statement, showing:

First: That the President has neglected for long periods to indorse and collect the monthly drafts sent him for his salary; on one occasion collecting none for over eleven months.

Second: That when his attention was called to the loss of interest he was thus incurring, he asked who gained by his loss, and on being told the United States, added: "Then let it remain, the Treasury needs it more than I do."

Third: That the Treasurer was finally compelled to request the President to draw his salary, in order to adjust the annual accounts.

Fourth: That the sum thus drawn was placed in the U. S. five per cent. temporary loan, payable, principal and interest, in greenbacks.

Fifth: That since then such portions of his salary as he did not need have been drawn for him by his friends and invested in U. S. gold-bearing stocks, purchased at current rates and deposited in the vault of the Treasury.

Sixth: That he has habitually neglected to draw the interest on these stocks, and that on one occasion, when the amount of interest payable in gold having accumulated to eight hundred dollars, the Treasurer sent it to him, he returned it, saying, "I reckon the Treasury needs it more than I do."

Seventh: That his losses from not collecting interest on his bonds have amounted to four thousand dollars, which have been virtually given to the Treasury.

The Postal Money-Order Law which passed the last Congress will be carried into effect as soon as arrangements are perfected in Washington, which will probably be in the course of a week. Money-orders are given upon any of the designated offices from one dollar up to thirty, at the following rates: On orders not exceeding $10, 10 cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, 15 cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, 20 cents. Those persons remitting money first make an application for an order upon the postmaster of their place, leaving the amount that they desire to transmit. After the order is filled it is forwarded by the remitter to the "payee," viz: the person to whom it is payable. At the same time that the order is sent on, the postmaster by whom it is drawn sends an advice of money-order to the post-office where it is payable, giving notice that such a draft will be presented for payment. Then, when the draft is presented and identity proven, it is cashed. The following rules should govern those sending orders:

1st. To take all means to prevent the loss of a money-order.

2d. Never to send the money in the same letter with the information required on payment thereof.

3d. To be careful on taking out a money-order to state the christian name, as well as the surname, of the person in whose favor it is to be drawn.

4th. To see that the name and address of the person taking out the money-order are correctly made known to the person in whose favor it is drawn.

This system will not abolish that of registering letters. The entrance to the office of the money-order system will be on the Cedar-street side of the post-office.

Among the passengers from City Point, Va., by the mail boat on Tuesday, the 11th, was Mr. John Libby, the owner and former occupant of the large storehouse in Richmond which, since the war, has been notorious as a prison for Union soldiers. Mr. Libby, with several other gentlemen, had long been suspected by the Rebel authorities as disloyal to the cause of the Confederacy, but had managed to escape the wholesale conscription until the last order—the revocation of all details—was issued, in the face of which he received one evening an order to prepare for military service the next day. With the assistance of several Union citizens in Richmond, he formed a plan to escape, which he carried into effect the next day, having managed to secure a pass to leave the city on a pretense of visiting some friends in the country.

So far as the principles involved in Governor Andrew Johnson's oath for voters in Tennessee, and in the protest of the Tennessee McClellanites against it are concerned, it is proper to say that the President is giving the whole subject careful consideration, and will in due time take the proper action. As to the vociferous Democratic complaints of the manner in which these protestants were received, it is suggested in administration circles that we are not running the President on his manners, particularly on his manners to citizens of Rebel States strongly suspected of connection with the Vallandigham and Dodd conspirators in the North, just exposed by Ex-Secretary Holt of Buchanan's Cabinet.

The returns received at Washington, at the Agricultural Department, from intelligent gentlemen throughout the country, are to the effect that the potato crop is generally good. At many points North of us, potatoes are sold at from fifty to eighty cents a bushel, yet double or treble that sum is got here for the excellent. The Government recently advertised for bids to supply potatoes, and the lowest one was double what they can be purchased for in New-England.

It is a noticeable feature that among the bids for the forty million loan just opened was an increased number from the National banks in various parts of the country. About one hundred of them forwarded proposals. The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted all offers at and over 31-100 and so much of those at 30-100 premium as will make the sum of $40,000,000, the proportion of the latter being about 60 per centum of the entire sum bid for at this figure.

New-York soldiers complain that they can get no attention to their wants at the State Relief Agency here. The reason for this is, that the agent, Col. North, devotes his time to electioneering for McClellan. Soldiers say they cannot get a Lincoln ballot when application is made, but that documents filled with the grossest abuse of the Administration are handed them to circulate.

Provost-Marshal-General Fry has startled sundry districts which supposed themselves out of the draft simply because their quota had been drafted, by deciding that runaway drafted men are not to be credited on the quota. No drafted man is credited unless he is actually mustered in.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan for the 10th and 11th, reported to the Treasury Department, amount to $889,000.

New-York.

The head belonging to the trunk and limbs of the body picked up at different places along the shores of the East River and Gravesend Bay within the past three weeks, was picked up on Monday morning, the 17th, at Fort Hamilton, and sent to the coroner's office in Brooklyn. Coroner Norris being absent, in consequence of a domestic affliction, the remains were taken in charge by Coroner Barrett. When found the head was wrapped in enameled cloth, apparently a piece of the same material in which the other parts were tied up. The cord was also the same, but there was no hardware paper, or iron weights, as found in the other packages. A sharp knife and saw had been used in severing the head from the body, but it was not cut so evenly as the other discovered portions. The evidences of murder are unmistakable. A bullet-hole was found in the right temple and another under the right eye. The wounds were probed, and found to be about 3 inches in depth. Thus far, no attempt has been made to extract the balls, should they still be in the brain. The features present the appearance of a stout, healthy and handsome-looking man of about 35 years of age. The hair is of a dark chestnut brown color, inclined to curl, whiskers thick and short, with mustaches of a sandy color. The complexion is light, the eyes blue. The face is oval-shaped, rather broad below the temples. The forehead is high, and of good width; in fact, everything about the face and head indicates that he was a man of intellect. The teeth are rather large and in first rate condition. The head and features are in an excellent state of preservation—almost as fresh looking as they might have been on the day after death; and should they be seen by any one who ever saw the man alive, they could be identified without any difficulty whatever. The remains were conveyed to a Daguerrean establishment, and several photographs were taken, after which, at the request of a number of citizens, Coroner Barrett permitted the head to be exposed to public view in the rotunda of the City Hall. Hundreds of persons came to see it, but no one could identify the features. Exposure to light and air had the effect of hastening decay, and the head was conveyed to the dead-house, and placed with the other remains. All the parts of the body have now been recovered, with the exception of the upper portion of the breast, shoulders and arms. These are not indispensable to identification, now that the head has been found.

Superintendent Kennedy having received information that a gang of counterfeiters was engaged in attempting to counterfeit the new United States fractional currency, caused one of them to be traced to a tenement house, known as the "Club House," No. 200 Sixth-street, New-York. On Monday, the 10th, the officers forced an entrance into the place and arrested two men, named Henry Stillman and Charles P. Hellerson, engaged in clipping and folding into bundles a large quantity of counterfeit 50-cent postal currency. They were arrested, and all the articles in the room, including $30,000 of the counterfeit issue, a portion of which was only printed on the back, two presses, plates for printing the face of the bills, &c., seized. The accused positively refused to implicate any one else. It is believed that they form a portion of a large gang, which is extensively engaged in manufacturing and circulating counterfeit postal currency of all denominations.

The New-York street railroads still persist in trying to advance their fares from five cents to six, that is, twenty per cent, in consequence of a law which permitted them to increase it only two and a half per cent. The police help the conductors to expel passengers who refuse to pay, on the ground that the companies may control their cars until the courts of law prevent. A committee of the Aldermen has been consulting how to deal with the companies.

Judge Willard, of Troy, died on Sunday evening, the 9th of a painful disease, after months of acute suffering. He had served as Judge of the Common Pleas and as State Senator. Although a Democrat, he was an able and respected citizen, and a most estimable gentleman.

Mr. Manning, recently arrested on a charge of complicity in the affair of bonds stolen from Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston, issues a card asserting that he will prove himself entirely innocent in the premises.

Political.

The Vermont General Assembly on the 18th elected the following State officers: Secretary of State, Geo. W. Bailey, jr., of Montpelier; Sergeant-at-Arms, Z. E. Camp of Montpelier; Auditor of Accounts, D. Stewart of Middlebury; Superintendent of State Prison, J. A. Pollard of Chester; Commissioner of the Insane, O. D. Warner of New-Haven; Bank Commissioner, A. E. Camp of Stowe; Railroad Commissioner, G. H. Rice of South Hero; Adjutant-General, P. T. Washburne of Woodstock; Quartermaster-General, Col. Perley H. Pitkin of New-Depot (Quartermaster at City Point Va.); Judge-Advocate-General, J. S. Marcy of Royalton; Directors of the State Prison, Daniel Stevens of Windsor, S. Morrison Johnson and Pitt W. Hyde of Castleton.

The largest and greatest political meeting ever held in Eastern Connecticut, of fifteen thousand people, assembled on the 12th on Woodstock Common, from fifteen neighboring towns and villages, coming in wagons and on horseback, carrying banners, flags, and innumerable fantastic devices, serious and comical, making as gay a procession and as grand an audience as was ever witnessed in a country village. Lieutenant-Governor Averill presided at the chief stand, and speeches were made in various parts of the multitude by Col. W. S. Harriman of New Hampshire, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Senator Henry Wilson, Theodore Tilton and others. In the midst of the meeting a dispatch from Horace Greeley was received, announcing the results of the Elections, eliciting enthusiastic cheers.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher recently gave notice that he should preach a political sermon every week until election. The second of the series was delivered on the evening of the 16th, to a tremendously crowded audience, while many hundreds more tried in vain to get in. Mr. Beecher showed the short way to peace through finishing the war, justified the war as defensive by the North, and exhibited the anarchic nature of the Southern "State Rights" doctrine. He closed by reading the Emancipation Proclamation.

The voting in Gen. Butler's army on the 11th, in Pennsylvania Regiments, passed off very quietly, and as far as can be learned the Union ticket has been everywhere successful. At the Headquarters of this Army, in Capt. Watson's Company of Pennsylvania Artillery, out of eighty votes cast for Members of Congress from the city of Philadelphia, two were cast for the Democratic ticket.

The Democratic Convention of the Massachusetts Vth District has nominated Joseph B. Moore, of Newburyport, late associate editor of *The Boston Traveller*, for Congress, and S. E. Peabody, of Salem, for Elector. In the 1st District the Democrats have nominated S. B. Phinney, editor of *The Barnstable Patriot*, for Congress, and Abram H. Howland, of New-Bedford, for Elector.

William E. Dodge, esq., the well-known merchant and capitalist, has received and accepted the Union nomination to Congress from the VIIIth (New-York city) District, giving as his reason for consenting, his conviction that it is his duty under the circumstances to put up with the resulting inconvenience and loss to himself.

The Navy is entitled to thousands of votes, and it is believed will go two-thirds for Lincoln. Will not some Governor set the example and send commissioners so that the vote for the Union shall be swelled.

The Vermont Legislature met on the 13th. The Hon. A. B. Gardiner was chosen Speaker of the House, and J. H. Flagg, of Wilmington, was elected Clerk. The Senate elected Henry Clark, for Secretary.

The Supreme Court of California adheres to its decision against the constitutionality of the Military Suffrage Act. This will make a difference of at least 5,000 in the vote of the State.

The Democratic Convention in the VIth Massachusetts District, has nominated the Rev. Thomas Greenwood of Malden, for Congress, and J. H. Carlton of Haverhill, for Presidential elector.

The new Legislature of Louisiana met on the 4th inst., and organized. Mr. Belden was elected Speaker of the House; Mr. Westerfield, Clerk; and M. de Courcey, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Massachusetts VIIIth District Republican Convention has nominated by acclamation Hon. John D. Baldwin for Congress, and ex-Gov. Levi Lincoln for Presidential Elector.

The Union party of the new State of Nevada has nominated Blaisdell, for Governor, and Messrs. Beatty, Brosnan and Lewis for Supreme Court Judges.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated for Congress Judge Abbott, for the Fourth Congressional District, and Abraham Jackson for Elector.

The vote of the Ohio soldiers in the hospitals and on detached service in Memphis, gives 147 majority for the Union candidates.

The Radical Union men of the 1st Missouri District have nominated for Congress Charles P. Johnson.

The Vermont Legislature met at Montpelier on the 13th, organized, and proceeded to business.

The eastern election news has caused great excitement and rejoicing throughout California.

Domestic Miscellany.

The revenue cutter Winslow was, on the night of the 7th, wrecked on the piers east of Cleveland harbor, and four lives lost. She was on her first cruise, and carried a crew of 27 men, including officers; her armament consisted of one ten-pound rifle gun, and the necessary small arms. She had left for a cruise down the lake. The wind was blowing fresh from the North-West, and after reaching a point some 12 miles below this port, the wind had increased to a perfect gale, and Capt. Ottinger turned round and put back to this port. In coming into the harbor all right she struck heavily upon the bar at the mouth of the river, and stuck. She was backed off so that she floated, but it was found that in striking the shoe on the after part of the keel, it had become so bent up that it came in contact with the propeller-wheel, and rendered the machinery perfectly useless. She was at the mercy of the wind, and was driven by the waves between the railroad piers and went on to the spiles of the breakwater that extends from the Pittsburgh Coal Pier across to Wheeler's Dining-Hall. She was driven broadside on the spiles with tremendous force, knocking a hole in her side immediately. All the officers and men, and Mr. S. R. Grosvenor of Buffalo, who was on board, succeeded in reaching the spiles. This was between 9 and 10 o'clock. A portion of the men succeeded in getting from the spiles on to the piers in safety, but in the attempt four of them were washed off and drowned by the waves that were running entirely over the spiles. The Captain and eleven men remained on the spiles from half-past nine to one o'clock, the sea breaking entirely over them every minute, and the weather very cold. Capt. McKay of the steamer City of Cleveland, learning of the perilous situation of the wrecked men, determined to rescue them if possible. He lowered one of the steamer's boats to the deck, and taking the mate, Mr. George McKay, and the two wheelsmen, dragged the boat across to the railroad piers and successfully launched it into the water. The men then got into it and at the imminent risk of their lives succeeded in reaching the clinging men and taking them off, and landing them safely on the shore. It was a perilous and heroic deed, and reflects the highest honor upon the humanity and bravery of Capt. McKay and his associates.

A great sensation was created at Baltimore on the 17th, by the simultaneous seizure by the military authorities of a number of large business houses and the closing of their establishments by a guard of soldiers. The seizures are understood to be pursuant to orders emanating from the War Department. Nothing definite is known as to the charges which induced these seizures, but they are said to be contraband trade and Rebel mail carrying. The houses thus far seized are as follows: Messrs. Hamilton, Easter & Co., dry goods, on Baltimore-street; Messrs. Charles E. Waters & Co., No. 15 Clarke-st.; Messrs. Jordan & Chase, clothiers, on Hanover and Baltimore-streets; the two warehouses of Messrs. Weisenfeld & Co., clothiers, on Baltimore-street; Messrs. Isaac Cole, jr. & Brothers, hats and caps, on Baltimore-street; Messrs. Simon Franck & Co., clothiers; Messrs. A. & J. Frederick, clothiers. All the proprietors, clerks, and other employes found on the premises seized, have been arrested and sent to Washington in a special train. It is understood that the War Department has ordered other arrests to be made.

The billiard tournament, which has lasted throughout the past week in Philadelphia, was appropriately brought to a conclusion on Tuesday night, the 11th, by a match of one thousand points up between Dudley Kavanagh, the billiard champion of the United States, and Victor Estephe, the champion of Pennsylvania. The contest excited the greatest interest, and the hall was crowded in every part with deeply interested spectators. Estephe took a commanding lead at the start, playing with extraordinary skill, and making runs unusually large, including one of 189, the largest on record at billiards where the push shot is barred. He finally won the match by the large majority of 496 points in the game of 1,000 up. The victor was deservedly applauded on his decisive, and, we may truly say, unexpected victory. At the termination of the game, a Philadelphia gentleman present offered to match Kavanagh to play a similar game of 1,000 points, and would stake $1,000 to $800 on the latter winning. This challenge elicited no response.

An interesting case has occupied the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts several days, in the trial of a suit brought by Mrs. Mary S. Huckins, against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, to recover $10,000 upon a policy of insurance, on the life of Franc's Huckins of Roxbury, her deceased husband. The defense admitted the policy was genuine, but maintained that it was void for the reason that the deceased, some time prior to his death, led an irregular course of life; that at the time of procuring the policy, false representations were made, and that death being caused by an overdose of laudanum, was not natural, and the policy insured against no cause other than natural. The jury returned a verdict of $11,250 [illegible] for the plaintiff.

An accident occurred Saturday, Oct. 15, on the Shore Line Railroad, about four miles east of the Connecticut River. A train of six cars, carrying two hundred and seventy-five wounded and sick soldiers from New-Haven, Conn., to Readville, Mass., was thrown from the track by a broken rail, while passing through a rocky gorge. Nine soldiers and two brakemen were instantly killed, ten or twelve soldiers and a brakeman were seriously injured, and about twenty of the soldiers received slighter injuries.

The crops of Louisiana are short; the daily rains have damaged them. The further gathering of cotton in the Lafourche districts was almost impossible, and the few planters of sugar will hardly make enough for their home consumption. Hay, rice, potatoes and corn are in very limited yield.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company states in its annual report that it has thirty-one miles of Railroad and telegraph in operation, and its average monthly receipts since June have been over $10,000 and expenses $3,000. The company entitled to be $1,364,000 in Government bonds.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Execu Council on Pardons have reported against commuting the sentence of Green, the Malden murderer, and have recommended that a day be appointed for his execution.

Two heavy shocks of earthquake were felt in Southern California on the night of the 13th, and another on the morning of the 14th, frightening the people out of their homes, but doing no damage.

The Copperheads of Poweshiek County, Iowa, murdered two of the assistants of Capt. Matthews, in charge of the draft in that county. Troops were at once sent up there to enforce the draft.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

The Hecla, from Liverpool Oct. 4, via Queenstown Oct. 5, arrived at Halifax on Friday, bringing two days later news.

The English papers generally, both those hostile and those friendly to our cause, regard the reëlection of Mr. Lincoln as sure. They continue to comment upon the discrepancy between the Chicago platform and McClellan's letter, and express the opinion that this difference cannot but be detrimental to the prospects of the Democratic party.

The prize fight between Coburn and Mace did not come off on Oct. 4, as the latter was not present.

The Crown Prince of Russia has been betrothed to Princess Dagmar of Denmark, the second daughter of the King, and sister of the Princess of Wales.

M. Drouyn d'Lhuys, in a dispatch, explains the reasons why France desires to evacuate Rome. His dispatch clearly expresses the dissatisfaction of the French Government with the Papal policy.

Advices from China to Aug. 20, confirm the news of the capture of Nankin by the Imperialists.

Japanese advices of Sept. 3 say that a naval expedition has sailed to chastise Prince Leobosia, who still closes the inland sea and interrupts the commerce of Nagasaki. The expedition consisted of nine British, four Dutch, three French and one American vessels. This movement will not lead to war, but is simply to chastise an independent prince.

By the arrival of the City of Washington at this port, and the Damascus off Cape Race, we have three days later news from Europe.

The Confederate Loan has declined, in consequence of the news from the United States.

A report of the late Ministry of the King of Italy has been published, in which they assert that the use of violent measures toward the Papal Government has been renounced, and that military considerations caused Florence to be selected for the new Capital. The better the new Franco-Italian treaty is understood by the people, the more friends it seems to gain. The Papal Government, on the other hand, does not conceal its dissatisfaction, and the Pope has ordered public prayers and daily processions in view of the gravity of the present state of things.

The Peace Conference of Vienna, notwithstanding all the adverse reports, appears to be successful in the conclusion of a permanent peace. It was expected that the chief obstacle to peace could be overcome in the session of Oct. 5.

By the arrival of the Scotia we have news from Europe to Oct. 9.

The International Congress for the Promotion of Social Science has been in session at Amsterdam. An address was signed by 160 members of the Congress, to President Lincoln, congratulating him upon the success of the Emancipation policy, and expressing a wish for the preservation of the Union.

The text of the Convention recently concluded by the French and Italian Governments has been published, along with a subsequent protocol. The protocol provides that the period of six months within which the Italian capital is to be transferred from Turin to Florence, and also the term of two years within which the French troops are to be withdrawn from Rome, are to be reckoned from the date of the royal assent to the bill which King Victor Emanuel's Ministers will submit to the Italian Parliament.

In the Peace Conference of Vienna, on Oct. 5, the Danish Representatives made some concessions of the German demands, but persisted in rejecting the claim of Schleswig-Holstein to a portion of the indemnity for the Sound dues. They made "a fresh proposition for the settlement of the question," but it does not seem that any progress was made in the negotiations.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who have been entertained with much distinction at the Swedish Court, left Stockholm on Oct. 4, and arrived at Lubeck on the following day.

Canada.

A resolution has passed in the Provincial conference at Quebec, in favor of the confederation of the provinces. The sessions of the conference are daily and secret, but it is understood that they are proceeding satisfactorily. A delegation from New-York is trying to obtain some action from the conference in favor of the old reciprocity claim from this side the line.

An English Company has made favorable offers to the Governments of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick to construct a railroad uniting St. John and Halifax, forming a part of the Inter-Colonial Railroad.

Mexico.

Advices (in the French interest) from Mexico city to Sept. 28, and from Vera Cruz to Oct. 1, are at hand. They tell of a victory by the imperialist General Calderon over some guerrillas under Martinez, at San Carlos; of another small success over some republicans at Atlixco, and of a largely sounding victory on the 21st Sept., near Durango, by the imperialist General Aymard, with 500 French and 100 Mexicans, over 4,000 Republicans. None of these stories seem well authenticated. Gens. Quiroga and Vidaurri are said to have reconciled themselves to the Imperial Government. Pierre Soulé is said to have arrived at Vera Cruz, Sept. 22, and to have gone on to Mexico.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1864.

HAIL, MARYLAND!

No merely partisan triumph could awaken the joy wherewith we announce the accession of MARYLAND to the sisterhood of Free States, increasing their number to twenty, and carrying their southern boundary down to the Potomac. Delaware, thus isolated from the slave region, must soon assimilate her institutions with those of her immediate neighbors; her remnant of Slavery having for years been retained by means of an apportionment which gives to one-half of her freemen living in the anti-Slavery county of Newcastle but one-third of the representation in either branch of her Legislature. Every one in Delaware has long known that she ought to be a Free State; but Slavery is her one bond of affiliation with the Democratic Party, so the Democratic Party has insisted on keeping her a Slave State. We trust she is about to be delivered of her incubus. The redemption of MARYLAND will powerfully hasten this consummation.

—Had the anti-Slavery men of Maryland but known that they were to be stubbornly resisted, they might have largely increased their vote in Baltimore and the Western and upper Counties. But how could they suspect it? The Convention prescribed that only loyal citizens should vote—nay, that every voter should take an oath that he had never aided nor sympathized with the Rebellion—and this debarred from voting at least two-thirds of the white males of St. Mary's and Prince George's, with half those of Talbot, Somerset, Anne Arundel, Caroline and Worcester. In fact, not half the men who have just voted against the New Constitution can truthfully swear that they are not Rebels at heart. But Reverdy Johnson—who last Winter voted to abolish Slavery throughout the Union by Constitutional amendment, declaring that he had been anti-Slavery these forty years—suddenly came out for McClellan, and of course became an upholder of Slavery. On the eve of the election, he publicly advised the pro-Slavery men to take the oath and vote, saying it was unconstitutional, therefore of no validity. They have generally taken his advice; or rather, we presume, they have defied the requirement of the Convention, and, in the Counties and precincts under their control, have refused to administer the oath, and voted everything that wears suspenders, law or no law. They have thus rolled up enormous majorities in the lower Counties—majorities which evince the serfdom wherein the Poor Whites are held by the slaveholders rather than their untrammeled convictions. The pro-Slavery party have polled a great vote in all their strongholds—a vote which embodies their wrath, their hatred, and their desperation. It is a burning shame that Baltimore, Frederick, Allegheny, &c., &c., had not been polled out as thoroughly. But thousands doubtless held off because, having all their lives voted what was commended as the Democratic ticket, which was always pro-Slavery, they did not choose now to vote so as to preclude the possibility of their old party's triumph through McClellan's election. They wished Slavery dead, yet hated to throw the stone that must kill it. This is lamentable, but, happily, not fatal. THE NEW CONSTITUTION IS ADOPTED; MARYLAND IS HENCEFORTH A FREE STATE; and the Rebellion is finally driven from her borders. Let us thank God and take courage, for the end visibly approaches.

Unionists everywhere! give a welcoming cheer to Free Maryland!

OUR NEXT CHIEF JUSTICE.

A very grave responsibility has devolved upon President Lincoln through the vacation by death, for the second time during the present century, of the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. That this responsibility will be nobly met, must be the prayer of every lover of his country.

Old John Adams, on the very eve of his retirement from office, designated JOHN MARSHALL of Virginia for this important post—one of the many wise and patriotic acts for which adequate credit has never been given to Washington's immediate successor. The civilized world has learned to honor Marshall as one of the ablest and soundest of those great, pure jurists who are from time to time vouchsafed to bless mankind. After George Washington, we doubt that any man has done so much to deserve the gratitude and reverence of the American people as did John Marshall. Gen. Jackson was required to designate Marshall's successor, and his choice fell on Roger B. Taney—not so great, not so wise a man as Marshall, but still an able, learned, upright judge, whose one signal aberration from the line of duty his surviving countrymen will now hasten to forget. Save in that instance, we doubt not that he endeavored to tread rigidly in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor.

President Lincoln is very likely to be personally estimated by the next generation according to his choice of a Chief Justice. If he gives us a great, pure, true, illustrious jurist—one who comprehends the relations of Law to Liberty, reverencing them both—he will be signally exalted thereby in the judgment of the next age; while, should he appoint some one who seeks the post, but is not required by it—should he employ his great opportunity to the paltry end of securing a friend, satisfying a grumbler, or paying a political or personal debt—he will sadden millions and indelibly tarnish his fame. Notoriously, the bench of the Supreme Court is not so strong as it was forty years ago; emphatically, it needs to be reënforced and elevated in the good opinion of the Nation. We trust the President will take ample time, avoid all committals, repel sycophants, resist importunities, resolved that his choice of a Chief Justice shall be the crowning grace of a career of exalted and beneficent public service. No man can possibly have any *claim* to so lofty a trust that is not wholly founded in preëminent ability, integrity and worth.

A. H. STEPHENS'S PLAN.

MR. A. H. Stephens, Vice-President of Mr. Jeff. Davis's Confederacy, wants Peace—wherein we heartily agree with him. He further wants it on his own terms—wherein we agree with him again. He thinks the War can easily be stopped whenever his adversaries will accede to his fundamental doctrines—and there we are with him once more. In short, we can have Peace whenever one side or the other gives up—which is just what we have always understood.

The Union is now fighting for its right to exist against the preposterous claim that any one State may, at its own sheer caprice, dissolve and destroy the Nation. Mr. Stephens tells us we can have peace by admitting and forever establishing that claim. That is just what we never will, never can do. If the Rebellion can beat our armies out of the field, we must yield to triumphant force; but we can never be plausibly asked to admit that such force was right. Though the Rebellion should wrench from us a third of our country, the Nation will remain in its moral, if not in its territorial integrity; but, should we ever accede to the Rebel assumption of State Sovereignty, we should have no country left, and no chance of ever having one.

There is *no* "ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States," any more than of the Counties. Mr. Stephens would seem never to have read the Federal Constitution or Washington's Farewell Address, for he writes as if those important documents had no existence. We are grieved, deeply grieved, that one who used at least to pretend to be a Whig, and as such to have exalted over Webster's crushing reply and rejoinder to Hayne, should now talk like a born Nullifier; but, rather than follow him in this deplorable tergiversation, the loyal States will fight to the bitter end.

A LETTER FROM JOHN BRIGHT.

In giving to the public the following impressive and timely letter from the most indefatigable and influential British vindicator of our National struggle for existence, it is fit that we should say that it was in no manner solicited or invited. While we for thirteen years have personally known and honored JOHN BRIGHT, we have had little correspondence with him, and have never sought thereby to enlist his sympathies in the cause of the Union. But he is a firm believer in the justice, safety, and beneficence of Human Freedom; he knows that our slaveholders' revolt is an aristocratic uprising against democratic light and liberty; and his heart is wholly with us because he realizes that our success is the triumph of Humanity and Progress. We ask especial attention to what he says of the identity in Great Britain of the Rebel sympathizers with the advocates of McClellan's election. Let every hearty Unionist, of whatever name or sect, weigh well these words of the foremost of British Reformers:

ROCHDALE, Oct. 1, 1864.

DEAR SIR: For more than three years, the people of this country have watched, with a constant interest, the progress of the great conflict in which your people have been engaged; and, as you know, some have rejoiced over the temporary successes of the enemies of your Government, and some have deeply lamented them.

At this moment, we turn our eyes rather to the political than to the military struggle; and there is, with us, the same difference of opinion and of sympathy, as regards your coming Presidential Election, that has been manifested in connection with your contest in the field.

All those of my countrymen who have wished well to the Rebellion, who have hoped for the break-up of your Union, who have preferred to see a Southern Slave Empire rather than a restored and free Republic, so far as I can observe, are now in favor of the election of Gen. McClellan. All those who have deplored the calamities which the leaders of Secession have brought upon your country, who believe that Slavery weakens your power and tarnishes your good name throughout the world, and who regard the restoration of your Union as a thing to be desired and prayed for by all good men, so far as I can judge, are heartily longing for the reëlection of Mr. Lincoln. Every friend of your Union, probably, in Europe, every speaker and writer who has sought to do justice to your cause since the war began, is now hoping, with an intense anxiety, that Mr. Lincoln may be placed at the head of your Executive for another term.

It is not because they believe Mr. Lincoln to be wiser or better than all other men on your continent, but they think they have observed in his career a grand simplicity of purpose, and a patriotism which knows no change and which does not falter. To some of his countrymen, there may appear to have been errors in his course. It would be strange indeed if, in the midst of difficulties so stupendous and so unexpected, any administration or any ruler should wholly avoid mistakes. To us, looking on from this distance, and unmoved by the passions from which many of your people can hardly be expected to be free—regarding his Presidential path with the calm judgment which belongs rather to History than to the present time, as our outside position enables us, in some degree, to regard it—we see in it an honest endeavor faithfully to do the work of his great office, and, in the doing of it, a brightness of personal honor on which no adversary has yet been able to fix a stain.

I believe that the effect of Mr. Lincoln's reëlection in England, and in Europe, and indeed throughout the world, will be this: it will convince all men that the integrity of your great country will be preserved, and it will show that Republican Institutions, *with an instructed and patriotic people*, can bear a nation safely and steadily through the most desperate perils.

I am one of your friends in England who have never lost faith in your cause. I have spoken to my countrymen on its behalf; and now, in writing this letter to you, I believe I speak the sentiments and the heart's wish of every man in England who hopes for the freedom and greatness of your country. Forgive me for this intrusion upon you; but I cannot hold back from telling you what is passing in my mind, and I wish, if possible, to send you a word of encouragement.

Believe me, always, with great respect,
Yours, very truly,
JOHN BRIGHT.

HORACE GREELEY, esq., New-York, U. S.

Among the amusing incidents in the taking of the Soldiers' vote in Washington, told by "Dug" Wallach, is that of the apparition of a "pious-looking, Shem-Ham-and-Japhet and Onesimus sort of fellow" at Harewood Hospital, where he asked permission to speak to the soldiers. The officers, thinking that he wished to impart religious instruction, gave their consent. The soldiers were all assembled in one of the wards, and, after the clerical-looking individual had made some complimentary remarks, he informed them that his purpose was to obtain votes for Gen. McClellan! Upon this announcement, a hubbub occurred among the soldiers, and the speaker seemed to have arrived at a sticking-point, when he was summarily relieved by the commanding officer calling upon all in favor of McClellan to rise, which was responded to by one single soldier! The officer then directed all opposed to leave the room, and 299 soldiers went out, leaving the pious-looking Missionary of Democracy and the McClellan soldier to themselves.

THE ELECTIONS—'GAINS.'

A very simple statement disposes of the impudent attempt of our desperate Opposition journalists to extort "Democratic *gains*" from the returns of the recent elections.

PENNSYLVANIA was notoriously carried for Curtin last year by the votes of soldiers furloughed from camp, hospital, &c., and sent home to vote, and could not have been carried otherwise. Perhaps a thousand Department clerks at Washington and other employés of the Government went home for a like purpose; but the Army vote did the business. Now, this vote is cast wherever the soldiers may be, and, of course, vanishes from the Home poll to reappear in the returns from the camps in front of Petersburg and Richmond, the hospitals around Washington and Baltimore, &c., &c. This is the sole and utterly delusive basis of the claim we are exposing.

Of course, the great Republican strongholds—Allegheny, Lancaster, Chester, Indiana, Bradford, Erie, &c.—have not polled out their full vote. In most of them, the opposition to the Union tickets was merely nominal, and you cannot draw out a full vote when no palpable end is to be subserved thereby. Berks, on the other hand, was contested inch by inch, and her full strength called out. So with Luzerne and most of the Copperhead strongholds. Even in the sterile XIth District, where the Unionists stood no chance of electing any one, the vote polled is a full one.

Now, the Opposition journalists know these facts—know that Allegheny will give 3,060 and Lancaster 2,060 more majority for Lincoln next month than they have now done, while Berks, Wayne, &c., can do nothing to countervail this increase; yet they maunder over their humbug 'gains' as if they did not know their's a gone case. But they *do* know it, and only talk as they do because they must not *seem* to give up the contest. Yet they are clearly conscious that they are "gone up," and whoever is accustomed to scrutinize them closely must see it.

Consider their dealings with OHIO. That State gave last year the unprecedented majority of Sixty Thousand on the Home, beside Forty Thousand on her Soldiers' vote, simply and solely because Vallandigham was the Democratic candidate for Governor. But for this, they could not have been beaten Fifty Thousand. Gov. Brough's vote, in '63, exceeded that for President Lincoln, in 1860, by more than Fifty-seven Thousand, while Vallandigham's fell below the aggregate poll of Mr. Lincoln's opponents by less than Twenty-four Thousand. The Ohio vote for Governor last year exceeded, by more than Twenty-three Thousand, the highest ever polled for President—a result wholly without parallel. We presume the vote just cast falls Fifty Thousand below that of last year. And herein is the sole basis of the pretense of 'Democratic *gains*.'

But INDIANA—why not blunt their pencils in manipulating *her* returns? There has been a very great vote polled; the Soldier vote was precluded; the Opposition did their very best; yet they are routed as no party was ever before routed in Indiana. The Union majority is unprecedented; we gain largely everywhere and on every ticket; there is not a ray of hope, a crumb of comfort, for the discomfited; they had no resource at first but to distrust the returns; and even this has since failed them. Their only refuge is in blank silence—in dumb despair.

Gentlemen opposite! you are laid out, and well you know it! You have not a chance left. Keep up a show of fight, if you will; but consider your position, and refrain from persisting in the deceits and knaveries which, at all times unjustifiable, are bereft of excuse by the moral certainty that further resort to them will lack the palliation even of hope.

A WARNING FROM THE ARMY: SOLDIERS BEWARE!

We have already exposed the villainous imposition by which the Democratic party are attempting to cheat the soldiers in the army into voting for McClellan. This trick, hitherto without a parallel, in any election ever held in this country, for unscrupulous knavery, has already been successfully practiced upon unsuspecting men. We have the evidence of this in the following letter, and we urge every man in the army to whose knowledge this fraud shall come to caution the soldiers against it. Let this letter be circulated among them as an official warning against this infamous attempt to cheat them not only out of the votes they wish to cast, but into voting for a party which is an ally of the enemy in their front:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: A most outrageous deception is being practiced on the soldiers here in regard to voting. The Copperhead Electoral Ticket has been circulated among them, labeled "*Union Soldiers' Vote.*" By this outrageous misnomer many who desire to vote for Lincoln and Johnson are deceived into voting this contemptible ticket. Officers of Copperhead proclivities help to promote the delusion, and some have actually sent home this ticket, thinking they were voting for Lincoln and Johnson Electors. Your paper is read by them all. *Warn them.* Your obedient servant,

A. D. WATERS,
N. Y. Election Agent.

Army of the Potomac, Oct. 15, 1864.

In a speech at Delhi last week, N. B. La Bau said, with comical effect: "My friends, a Frenchman dining with a friend in Florida expatiated on diet, and said that what man could eat or not eat was all fancy; that for his part he had eaten horse, snake, and shark, and *could* eat anything. His host asked him if he could eat turkey buzzard. 'I never have, but I can.' The host had a buzzard served up next day. The Frenchman accepted a slice of it and boldly commenced eating; but his mouth twitched and his eyes rolled. Finally, with teeth shut hard, he swallowed the buzzard. His friend asked him how he liked it. With a shrug of his shoulders, the Frenchman said: 'Ah, I can eat him, but' (placing his hand upon his stomach and speaking with desperate quickness)—'him, I don't hanker after him!' My friends, watch a Copperhead when he rubs his hands with glee, and tells you how he likes to hear of Union successes in the field. But look at his wry face and puckered mouth when he reads that Grant, Sherman and Farragut have driven another nail into the coffin of the Rebellion, and you may safely swear that every mother's son of them is eating turkey buzzard."

There never was a more quiet, peaceful, ay, and good-natured political contest, than that in Philadelphia, on Tuesday. What a grand testimony to the power of law and the strength of popular government, that the brutal instructions of the Chicago Conventionists and of the McClellan newspapers to the voters of the Democratic ticket, to have a free fight with their free balloting, could not overcome, in the second largest city on this continent, the love of order and the habit of obedience!

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL thus characteristically describes the Chicago Copperhead crowd that nominated McClellan:

"The Convention was a rag-bag of dissent. All the odds and ends of personal discontent, every shred of private grudge, every rag snipped off by official shears, scraps of Rebel gray, the leavings of Union blue—all had been gathered, as if for the tailoring of Joseph's coat. That a Hebrew should be chosen to call such a motley collection to order, was a matter of instinct."

At Winchester, when Emory, General of the Nineteenth Corps, dispatched his aid to Sheridan to tell him he had charged the enemy, the latter said: "Good! tell Emory he is a brick!" We send greeting to Indiana, and say, "Dear Hoosier State, you are a whole brick-kiln."

"Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings" is true now as in the days of the Psalmist. Do readers remember Rebecca, the little *white* slave-girl from the South? There was a whole column of argument in her answer, when she was asked if she would vote for McClellan: "If I were a Rebel, I would!"

"An armistice, eh!" said an officer with two crutches and one leg. "Certainly, I go for an armistice—*after* Richmond and Petersburg and Charleston have fallen, *after* Mobile and Wilmington are ours, *after* the last armed Rebel has keeled up in the last Rebel ditch. Oh, I love armistices; but I want them to come from the Rebel side and not from our side."

A she Copperhead near Sing Sing went to the green-house of a Unionist to purchase a wreath for a plaster bust of McClellan (not modeled by the People—their's won't be done till November). "What kind will be most appropriate?" said she. "Wreaths for the dead are usually made of immortelles, Madam." That woman stayed not upon the order of her going. She went.

The World says of Judge Holt's exposure of the Order of Sons of Liberty:

"We ask no better Democratic campaign document than this cock-and-bull story of Holt; for no fair minded man can read it without being moved to indignation against the officials who would dare give it currency."

—Very well: then why don't you print it?

This war a failure, eh, you Copperheads? Amazing insult from politicians not confessed to be insane—monstrous lie flung in the face of history and the wonder of the world at the achievements and pluck of the American people! Failure, eh? It has not been a failure in one respect, certainly—the development of manhood, such as it was not Plutarch's privilege to know or record. We have repeatedly had occasion to chronicle its exhibition, always with pride in the race to which we belong. The latest personal success of this war of self-preservation against a pro-Slavery aristocracy, is that of a Maine Colonel, JACOB MCCLURE, shot to pieces eight months ago and discharged for physical disability. He recovered his health, saw the enemy in the field, and last week, without boring for a commission or waiting for something to "turn up," went into the ranks as a substitute! Stop a war for the Union which such men carry in their hearts!

A great political meeting in Springfield, Illinois, was gladdened and amused by a banner, borne by wounded soldiers, representing a globe, which LINCOLN was prying up with a rail, while ANDY JOHNSON was seated cross-legged on the North American part of it, tailor-fashion, sewing up a huge rent. "Old Abe" says to him, "A few more stitches, Andy, and the dear old Union will be mended!"

The Power of Attorney and Affidavits required by the Act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, granting to soldiers the right to vote, when absent from the State on military duty, do not require to be stamped. Judge Lewis, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has decided that to require a stamp to be affixed to these papers would be a restriction on the elective franchise not contemplated by either State or Federal legislation.

A naval officer writes us in respectful protest against the application of the term "gunboat" to any person or thing that stands on the Chicago Platform of 1864. He says—we doubt not truly—that nowhere is that Platform and its belongings more unanimously, indignantly reprobated than in the Navy of the United States. We accept the rebuke, and will endeavor henceforth to avoid a repetition of the unintentional offense.

The proposed State Government for Colorado, voted upon on the 13th ult., was very positively defeated. The State nominee for Congress, Col. J. M. Chivington, was also defeated, and Allen A. Bradford, one of the United States Judges, was chosen Delegate to Congress. Of course he is a Unionist. There does not appear to have been any strict party contest, although the Democrats mainly voted against the Constitution.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE UNION.

Highly Important Revelations—Secret Armed Organization to Defeat the Government and Aid the Rebels—Origin, Organization, Extent, Force, Oaths, Principles, and Purposes of the Conspiracy.

The following is an abstract of the official report of Judge-Advocate-General Holt as to the great Conspiracy in the West:

I.—ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, NAMES, &C.

This secret association first developed itself in the West in the year 1862, about the period of the first conscription of troops, which it aimed to obstruct and resist. Originally known in certain localities as the "Mutual Protection Society," the "Circle of Honor," or the "Circle" or "Knights of the Mighty Host," but more widely as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," it was simply an inspiration of the Rebellion, being little other than the extension among the disloyal and disaffected at the North of the association of the latter name, which had existed for some years at the South, and from which it derived all the chief features of its organization.

In 1863 changes were made, and in the Autumn of that year Vallandigham and others instituted the secret order of O. A. K., or *Order of American Knights*.

The opinion is expressed by Col. Sanderson, Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Missouri, in his official report upon the progress of the order, that it was founded by Vallandigham during his banishment, and upon consultation at Richmond with Davis and other prominent traitors. It is, indeed, the boast of the order in Indiana and elsewhere, that its "ritual" came direct from Davis himself; and Mary Ann Pittman, formerly attached to the command of the Rebel Forrest, and a most intelligent witness, whose testimony will be hereafter referred to, states positively that Davis is a member of the order.

Connected with this was the *Corps Belgique* of the Rebel General Sterling Price in Missouri, and the united order extended alike over North and South. Having been exposed, it was finally changed into the order of the *Sons of Liberty*, branches of which in different States had different names, among them the *McClellan Minute Guard* of New-York.

II.—ITS ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

There is a Supreme Council for the United States and a Grand Council for each State, with numerous officers, chief of whom are the Supreme and Grand Commanders, the latter composing the Supreme Council and electing the Supreme Commander. For each county there are Parent Temples.

But the strength and significance of this organization lie in its *military* character. The secret constitution of the Supreme Council provides that the Supreme Commander "*shall be the commander-in-chief of all military forces belonging to the order in the various States when called into actual service*;" and further, that the Grand Commanders "*shall be commanders-in-chief of the military forces of their respective States*." Subordinate to the Grand Commander in the State are the "*Major-Generals*," each of whom commands his separate district and army. In Indiana the Major-Generals are four in number. In Illinois, where the organization of the Order is considered most perfect, the members in each Congressional district compose a "*brigade*," which is commanded by a "*Brigadier-General*." The members of each county constitute a "*regiment*," with a "*colonel*" in command, and those of each township form a "*company*." A somewhat similar system prevails in Indiana, where also each company is divided into "*squads*," each with its chief—an arrangement intended to facilitate the *guerrilla* mode of warfare in case of a general outbreak or local disorder.

The "McClellan Minute Guard," as appears from a circular issued by the Chief Secretary at New-York in March last, is organized upon a military basis similar to that of the order proper.

The first Supreme Commander was P. C. Wright, editor of *The New-York Daily News*, who was arrested last May and sent to Fort Lafayette. His successor was Vallandigham. In Missouri the Grand Commander was Charles L. Hunt; in Indiana, H. H. Dodd.

It is to be remarked that the supreme council of the order, which annually meets on February 22, convened this year at New-York city and a special meeting was then appointed to be held at Chicago on July 1, or just prior to the day then fixed for the convention of the Democratic party. This convention having been postponed to August 29, the special meeting of the supreme council was also postponed to August 27, at the same place, and was duly convened accordingly. It will be remembered that a leading member of the convention, in the course of a speech made before that body, alluded approvingly to the sessions of the Sons of Liberty at Chicago at the same time, as that of an organization in harmony with the sentiments and projects of the convention.

The order comprised a large army of drilled men, ready for forcible resistance to law, and was relied on as an ally by the Rebel Government.

III.—ITS EXTENT AND NUMBERS.

The "Temples" or "Lodges" of the Order are numerously scattered through the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, and Kentucky. They are also officially reported as established to a less extent, in Michigan, and the other Western States, as well as in New-York, and also in Pennsylvania, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Tennessee.

Its regular places of meeting were well known to the Government. Its numbers have been variously stated, but Vallandigham in his Dayton speech last Summer placed them at 500,000.

It is to be noted that the order, or its counterpart, is probably much more widely extended at the South even than at the North, and that a large proportion of the officers of the Rebel army are represented by most trustworthy witnesses to be members. In Kentucky and Missouri, the order has not hesitated to admit as members, not only officers of that army, but also a considerable number of guerrillas, a class who might be supposed to appreciate most readily its aims and purposes. It is fully shown that as lately as in July last several of these ruffians were initiated into the first degree by Dr. Kalfus, in Kentucky.

IV.—ITS ARMED FORCE.

This was stated in March last at 340,000 men, but the number is uncertain. It is known, however, that the members were required to be armed, that arms were purchased in great quantities, and that large bodies of men were drilled for service in the field. One witness estimates that in Indiana the order had purchased 30,000 muskets and 60,000 revolvers. Many arms were seized by the Government; and Gen. Carrington reports that a large quantity of revolvers and one hundred and thirty-five thousand rounds of ammunition, which had been shipped to the State in Indianapolis, of which H. H. Dodd, grand commander, was a member; that other arms, about to be shipped to the same destination, were seized in New-York city; and that all these were claimed as the private property of John C. Walker, one of the major-generals of the order in Indiana, and were represented to have been "*purchased for a few friends*." It is to be added that at the office of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, M. C., at Terre Haute, were discovered letters which disclosed a correspondence between him and ex-Senator Wall of New-Jersey, in regard to the purchase of twenty thousand Garibaldi rifles, to be forwarded to the West.

Arms were brought from Nassau, through Canada, shells, hand grenades and infernal machines were made for the order, and schemes for increasing this traitorous armament were constantly on foot.

The order in the State of Missouri has counted greatly upon support from the enrolled militia, in case of an invasion by Price, as containing many members and friends of the A. O. K.; and that the "Paw-Paw militia," a military organization of Buchanan County, as well as the militia of Platte and Clay Counties, known as "Flat Foots," have been relied upon, almost to a man, to join the revolutionary movement.

V.—THE RITUAL, OATHS, AND INTERIOR FORMS.

In August last, one hundred and twelve copies of the ritual of the O. A. K. were seized in the office of the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, M. C., at Terre Haute, and a large number of the rituals of the O. S. L., together with copies of the constitution of the councils, &c., already referred to, were found in the building at Indianapolis, occupied by Dodd, the grand commander of Indiana, as had been indicated by the Government witness and detective, Stidger.

The O. A. K. and O. S. L. do not materially differ in their forms. A large proportion of the members enter the order, supposing it to be a "Democratic" and political association merely; and the history of the order furnishes a most striking illustration of the gross and criminal deception which may be practiced upon the ignorant masses by unscrupulous and unprincipled leaders. The members of the lower degree are often for a considerable period kept quite unaware of the true purposes of their chiefs. But they are bound by oaths to obey their leaders, and are then drawn into overt acts of treason. The oath prescribes as a penalty for its violation "shameful death," and is held paramount to all civil oaths in courts of justice and elsewhere. Indeed, a deliberate system of deception in regard to the details of the conspiracy is inculcated upon the members, and studiously pursued; and it may be mentioned in this connection, as a similarly despicable feature of the organization, that it is held bound to injure the Administration and officers of the Government in every possible manner, by misrepresentation and falsehood.

Members are also instructed that their oath of membership is to be held paramount to an oath of allegiance or any other oath which may impose obligations inconsistent with those which are assumed upon entering the order.

It is a most significant fact, as showing the intimate relations between the northern and southern sections of the secret conspiracy, that a member from a Northern State is enabled to pass without risk through the South by the use of the signs of recognition which have been established throughout the order, and by means of which members from distant points, though meeting as strangers, are at once made known to each other as "brothers." There are signs for many purposes, and among them what are called battle-signs, by means of which, it is asserted, a member serving in the army may communicate with the enemy in the field. The meetings of the order are generally held at night.

VI.—ITS WRITTEN PRINCIPLES.

The Declaration of Principles of this detestable order asserts the justness of Slavery, upholds State Sovereignty, denies sovereignty to the "United States of America," affirms that "it is incompatible with the history and nature of our system of Government that Federal authority should coerce by arms a sovereign State;" and finally pronounces it the inherent right and solemn and imperative duty of the people to *resist*, and, if need be, to *expel by force of arms* the officers of the United States Government. With these revolutionary sentiments coincide the frequent declarations of well known leaders of this order. For instance, Dodd, Grand Commander of the order in Indiana, quoting, in his address of February last, the views of his chief, Vallandigham, and adopting them as his own, says:

"He (Vallandigham) judges that the Washington power will not yield up its power until it is taken from them by an indignant people, *by force of arms*."

VII.—ITS SPECIFIC PURPOSES AND OPERATIONS.

These are:

1. *Aiding soldiers to desert and harboring and protecting deserters.*—Agents were sent into the armies for this purpose. A certain attorney of Indianapolis, named Walpole, who was particularly conspicuous in furnishing facilities of this character to soldiers who applied to him, has boasted that he has thus aided five hundred enlisted men to escape from their contracts. Through the schemes of the order in Indiana, whole companies were broken up; a whole detachment of a battery company, for instance, deserting on one occasion to the enemy, with two of its guns, and the company were imbued with a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction with the service. Every obstruction was offered to the arrest of the deserters. In one instance in Indiana, where an officer in charge of a deserter properly refused to obey the writ, after it had been suspended in such cases by the President, his attachment for contempt was ordered by the Chief Justice of the State, who declared that "the streets of Indianapolis might run with blood, but that he would enforce his authority against the President's order." On another occasion certain United States officers who had made the arrest of deserters in Illinois, were themselves arrested for kidnapping, and held to trial by a disloyal judge, who at the same time discharged the deserters, though acknowledging them to be such. Forcible resistance to arrest at one time was common, and civil war was imminent in Indiana.

2. *Discouraging Enlistments and resisting the Draft.*—Enrolling officers were shot in Indiana and Illinois, and outbreaks were excited against the U. S. officers. Where members of the order were forced into the army by the draft, they were instructed, in case they were prevented from presently escaping, and were obliged to go to the field, to use their arms in battle against their fellow-soldiers, rather than the enemy, or, if possible, to desert to the enemy, by whom, through the signs of the order, they would be recognized and received as friends. It is to be added that whenever a member volunteered in the army, he was at once expelled from the order.

3. *Circulation of Disloyal and Treasonable Publications.*—Great numbers have been spread abroad, such as Pollard's Southern History of the War, pamphlets made up of articles from *The Metropolitan Record*, &c.

4. *Communicating With and Giving Intelligence to the Enemy.*—Members of the order act as spies for the Rebel Army and other Rebel spies are protected and assisted. In his official report of June 12th last, Col. Sanderson remarks: "This department is filled with Rebel spies, all of whom belong to the order."

In Missouri, regular mail communication was for a long period maintained, through the agency of the order, from St. Louis to Price's army, by means of which private letters as well as official dispatches between him and the Grand Commander of Missouri were regularly transmitted. Correspondence with the enemy was industriously carried on in Kentucky and elsewhere, information of important movements given, &c. The Grand Secretary of the order in Missouri states, in his confession: "One of the especial objects of the order was to place members in steamboats, ferry-boats, telegraph offices, express offices, department headquarters, provost-marshal's offices, and, in fact, in every position where they could do valuable service."

5. *Aiding the Enemy by Recruiting for them, or Assisting them to Recruit Within Our Lines.*—This has also been extensively carried on by members of the order, particularly in Kentucky and Missouri. It is estimated that two thousand men were sent South, from Louisville alone, during a few weeks in April and May, 1864. The order and its friends at that city have a permanent fund, to which there are many subscribers, for the purpose of fitting out with pistols, clothing, money, &c., men desiring to join the Southern service; and, in the lodges of the order in St. Louis and Northern Missouri, money has often been raised to purchase horses, arms, and equipments for soldiers about to be forwarded to the Southern army.

6. *Furnishing the Rebels with Arms, Ammunition, &c.*

7. *Coöperating with the Enemy in Raids and Invasions.*—This plan has been two-fold, and consisted—first, of a rising of the order in Missouri, aided by a strong detachment from Illinois, and a coöperation with a Rebel army under Price; second, of a similar rising in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, and a coöperation with a force under Breckinridge, Buckner, Morgan, or some other Rebel commander, who was to invade the latter State. A rising somewhat of the character described was intended to have taken place in the Spring of this year, simultaneously with an expected advance of the army of Lee upon Washington; but the plans of the enemy having been anticipated by the movements of our own Generals, the rising of the conspirators was necessarily postponed. Again, a general movement of the Southern forces was anticipated to take place about July 4, and with this the order was to coöperate. A speech to be made by Vallandigham at the Chicago Convention was, it is said, to be the signal for the rising; but the postponement of the Convention, as well as the failure of the Rebel armies to engage in the anticipated movement, again operated to disturb the schemes of the order. Nor are these plans yet abandoned, but have thus far been frustrated partly by the energy and activity of our Generals; and it is partly the inability of the public enemy, in the now declining days of the Rebellion, to initiate the desired movements, which has prevented the order from engaging in open warfare; and it has lately been seriously considered in their councils, whether they should not proceed with their revolt, relying alone upon the guerrilla bands of Syphert, Jesse, and others, for support and assistance.

8. *Destruction of Government Property.*—The burning of steamboats at Louisville and on the Mississippi, and many other similar acts were the work of this order.

9. *Destruction of Private Property and Persecution of Union men.*

10. *Assassination and Murder.*—On both these points there is abundant evidence, which we have no room to quote.

11. *Establishment of a North-Western Confederacy.*—This purpose has been so often proclaimed and is so well understood, that it is needless to add that it formed one of the main objects of this order.

VIII.—*The Witnesses and Their Testimony.*—A classification of these is made. They include detectives, Rebel officers and soldiers, prisoners of war, scouts, citizen prisoners, members of the order who on becoming fully acquainted with its purposes have abandoned it, officers who have made confessions, witnesses before the Grand Jury, and many others. Altogether the mass of testimony is such as to put the main facts beyond doubt or controversy.

Death of Chief-Justice Taney.

Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in Washington on Wednesday evening, Oct. 12, after an illness of a few days. Descended from a family of English Roman Catholics which settled in Maryland about the middle of the seventeenth century, he was born in Calvert County, Md., March 17, 1777, and was consequently in his eighty-eighth year at the time of his death. He was graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1795, admitted in 1799 to the bar of his native county, from which he was elected a delegate to the General Assembly, and in 1801 removed his place of residence to Frederick. In 1822 he removed to Baltimore, having previously served as Senator in the Legislature of the State during a term of four years. He was appointed Attorney-General of Maryland in 1827, and in 1831 was appointed Attorney-General of the United States by President Jackson. During the contest of the Administration with the Bank of the United States, upon the dismissal of Mr. Duane from the office of Secretary of Treasury, Sept. 23, 1833, on account of his refusal to remove the deposits, Mr. Taney was appointed his successor, and immediately ordered the transfer of the deposits to the local banks selected by him as the agents of the Government. The Senate refused to confirm the nomination by a vote of 28 to 18, in June, 1834. In the following year, he was nominated by President Jackson as an associate justice of the Supreme Court, but he was virtually rejected by the Senate, which indefinitely postponed the consideration of the subject on the last day of the term. Upon the death of Chief-Justice Marshall, he was appointed his successor by President Jackson, and was confirmed by the Senate in March, 1836, that body having changed its political relations. He took his seat upon the Supreme bench in January, 1837, and held the office until the time of his death. Chief-Justice Taney gained an unenviable notoriety by his famous decision in the Dred Scott case, ruling that "negroes, whether slaves or free, were regarded for a long time previous to the Declaration of Independence as beings of an inferior order, with no rights which the white man was bound to respect," and therefore were not included among the "people" in the terms of that instrument, and had no claims to be regarded as citizens of the United States.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS ON PEACE.

The Doctrine of State Sovereignty.—The Constitution—A "Bay of Light from Chicago."

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 14, 1864.

The following letter from the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Rep. in Congress, from the Sixth District, was written in answer to a letter addressed to him by a Democratic citizen of Georgia:

CRAWFORDVILLE, Georgia, Oct. Sept. 22, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: You will please excuse me for not replying, just before I left the city of Atlanta, to the letter addressed lately to me on a visit to my brother in Sparta. It has been quite out of health since I left home. Before I had been on my return home yesterday, the duties of my journey were resumed.

Without further explanation or apology, allow me now to say to you that my opinions on the subjects of the above named letter are so and so to be put in the shape and with sentiments your own letter indicates, I can not. Hard as I do, but I really do not see that it is in my power or place, or that it would be proper or desirable, in a temporary sojourn any moment than will enable me to sell a bleeding sheep to a butcher, to do so in many more ways.

The movements of our Legislature at its last session, and the suggestions of the Executive, on this subject, have left no doubt in my mind as to what is the true position.

That movement, in my judgment, was sinister, malicious and in the right direction. Nor has it been without results. The organization of parties in the state in which you reside may justly be claimed as a part of its effects. I, then, is to be hoped, will be the last time either of a mere individual character, if all in both sections, who entertain views similar to mine, will give that movement then inaugurated all the aid in their power.

The resolution of the Georgia Legislature, at its last session, upon the subject of peace, I have read, pondered and both very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be peace, and those principles, in different sections of this extensive, once happy and prosperous, but now distracted country.

Easy and perfect solution to all present troubles, and peace for our prosperous and happy future, is simple and profoundly theoretic in the coming future, is simple and profoundly theoretic in the coming future, is simple and profoundly theoretic in the coming

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1864.

The Union Ticket—New-York.

For President....ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.
Vice-President...ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.
Governor........REUBEN E. FENTON, Chautauqua.
Lieut.-Governor..THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga.
Canal Commis'r..FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER, Erie.
Inspector of State Prisons.DAVID P. FORREST, Schenectady.

For Electors of President and Vice-President:

AT LARGE..HORACE GREELEY, PRESTON KING

District Electors.

1. Obadiah Bowne,	16. Alonzo W. Morgan,
2. James S. T. Stranahan,	17. Hiram Horton,
3. George Ricard,	18. Allen C. Churchill,
4. Abram J. Dittenhoeffer,	19. Ebenezer Blakeley,
5. William H. McKinney,	20. John Clarke,
6. Thomas B. Asten,	21. John J. Knox,
7. Isaac T. Smith,	22. Thomas Kingsford,
8. George Opdyke,	23. George W. Bradford,
9. Guy R. Pelton,	24. John E. Seeley,
10. Alexander Davidson,	25. Jedediah Dewey,
11. James W. Taylor,	26. Myron H. Weaver,
12. Charles L. Beale,	27. James Alley,
13. Thaddeus Hait,	28. John W. Stebbins,
14. John Tweddle,	29. William Bristol,
15. Cornelius L. Allen,	30. Joseph Candee,
31. John P. Darling.	

THE TRIBUNE.

Notwithstanding the enormously increased expenses attending the publication of THE TRIBUNE, occasioned by the employment of numerous army correspondents an other liberal expenditures, as well as by the advance in the price of paper and other materials, we have resolved, for the present at least, not to increase the subscription prices of either our Weekly or Semi-Weekly papers, but to continue to furnish them at $2 and $3, respectively, per annum; being the same prices which were established more than twenty years ago, when the cost was only about one-third of what it is at the present time. Our Terms will be found below, and we wish it to be distinctly understood that ☞ these Terms will be strictly and literally adhered to, and that no other abatements or discounts than those mentioned will be allowed in any case whatever.

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[DURING PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.]

Mail subscribers, five copies to one address, 12 weeks	2 50
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We are now ready to supply copies of THE TWO PLATFORMS *(Baltimore and Chicago), printed side by side on good, firm paper, with only the very few comments needed to elucidate their antagonism. Please call or send for them in any quantity, so as to let your neighbors see for what the rival parties are contending*—each speaking for itself. *Price $1 per hundred copies, cash. Where they are sent by mail we deduct from the remittances enough to pre-pay postage, which is about 14 cents per 100 copies.*

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No. 3.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.—*We have just printed on a broadside, uniform with the* "PLATFORM," PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S *views of Democratic Strategy, as presented by him in a recent interview with Judge Mills, of Wisconsin;* GENERAL GRANT'S *Letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne; and* BAYARD TAYLOR'S *Poem on the* "CHICAGO SURRENDER." *All on one sheet. Price $1 per 100. Sent by mail or by express. When ordered by mail we deduct from the remittances enough to pay the postage, which is 14 cents per 100 copies. Send on your orders to* "THE TRIBUNE."

No. 4.

Also, uniform with the above, WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?—*being a portion of* ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' *Speech, in which he foretold the desolations and horrors which would arise from Secession, delivered before the Secession Convention of Georgia in January, 1861. To which is added,* WHO COMMENCED THE WAR? *a Catalogue of Warlike and Treasonable Acts which were committed prior to Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Price $1 per 100 copies.*

No. 5.

Also, uniform with the others, THE REAL CHICAGO PLATFORM, AS EXPOUNDED BY THE DEMOCRATIC ORATORS AT CHICAGO; *being Extracts from the Speeches of distinguished Democratic Orators made at Chicago during the sitting of the Convention at that place in August last.*

No. 6.

In German—LINCOLN OR MCCLELLAN? *A Letter from Doctor* FRANCIS LIEBER *to the German voters in America. Uniform with the above. Price $1 per 100 copies. A forcible and eloquent address to the Germans of this country, showing up the sham Democrats, and comparing the acts and the position of Mr. Lincoln with those of General McClellan. The misleaders of the McClellan-Pendleton-Vallandigham platform has not been more clearly shown up than in this address.*

Official dispatches from Gen. Sherman, Gen. Thomas and Gen. Schofield, show that Hood is in retreat southward. It is several days since the Rebels relinquished the offensive and began to consult their own safety. Indeed, there is no positive evidence of any important aggressive movement by Hood since the defeat of one of his Divisions at Allatoona on the 6th inst. He has fought no battle since that date, and his operations have been confined to assaults upon detached, ill-defended, and unimportant posts, he being himself steadily followed by Gen. Sherman. The present result is that Hood has retreated rapidly from Dalton to Lafayette, and now from Lafayette southward, his rear-guard leaving that place at daylight on the 17th. On the 16th Sherman had taken Snip's Gap, through which the road from Dalton to Lafayette passes in crossing Taylor's Ridge, and it is evident Hood is in no mood to fight. His retreat from Dalton to Lafayette, and from Lafayette southward, is an abandonment of the whole purpose of his desperate campaign upon Sherman's rear. Whether he will get off without a battle remains uncertain.

HORACE GREELEY will speak for the Union cause

At *Andes*, Delaware Co., on Monday, Oct. 24, 1 p. m.
At *Elmira*, Chemung Co., on Tuesday, Oct. 25.
At *Olean*, Cattaraugus Co., on Wednesday, Oct. 26.
At *Panama*, Chautauqua Co., on Thursday, Oct. 27.
At *Monticello*, Sullivan Co., on Saturday, Oct. 29.

FOLLOW THEM UP!

The most glaring fault of our Generals in the earlier half of the War was their manifest indisposition to hurt the enemy. If they could move him back a little, they were content, and betook to writing roseate bulletins instead of following up their successes and turning them to the greatest possible account. This, according to Maj. Key, was "not the *game*."

Unionists of every State! You see how strongly the tide runs our way: IMPROVE IT! Push on the columns everywhere; arouse the sluggard, quicken the laggard, and resolve that our last vote shall be brought out. Our Presidential ticket is safe enough; but we must have two-thirds of the Members of the House to insure the passage of the Constitutional Amendment. *One Vote* may decide that we can pass it, or that we cannot: we must not fail for the want of that vote. Perfect your County and subordinate organizations; circulate documents freely and systematically; scrutinize your registries, and be ready for an overwhelming, conclusive Union triumph at the November election. We respectfully suggest that wherever an efficient, working Union organization does not already exist, there be a meeting of the Union voters of the township or election district to create a local organization, and prepare to bring out our last vote on Tuesday, the 8th of November. Let not *one* vote be lost!

PRESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Whoever may read the Address of the Constitutional-Union-McClellan-Amos Kendall Committee, will find it therein distinctly averred that Gen. George is "possessed of the first order of ability as a soldier and a statesman." Also, that he is "a Christian gentleman."

Now, all these assertions are confidently put out by the Kendall Committee as equally worthy of credence, and with the same peremptory confidence. Without, therefore, entering upon a discussion of the General's generalship, we may ask if there be no better foundation for that than for his "statesmanship?" Of the latter we wish that Amos Kendall & Co. would deign to give us some small evidence. Thus far, the aforesaid statesmanship is considerably less than a minus quantity. There is just as much reason for calling the General a chemist, or a natural philosopher, or a poet, or a highly successful romance-writer, or a good painter, or an excellent sculptor, or a brilliant tenor singer, as for calling him a statesman. Heaven forbid that we should refuse a man credit for qualities which he actually possesses—and Heaven forbid that, in these times, we should accede to him qualities which he does not possess. You cannot make a statesman of Tom, Dick and Harry merely by putting a label upon the foreheads; no more can you make a statesman of General George by resolving in solemn Democratic conclave that he is one. Let Amos Kendall, Chairman, give us the evidence.

Moreover, if the Constitutional-Union-McClellan-Amos Kendall Committee fling about titular honors in this loose way, we beg leave to ask what their titular honors are worth? Suppose the soldiership should be as mythical as the statesmanship! But even suppose that it should not. Admit that Gen. George is Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Alexander the Great, Charles the Twelfth, Gustavus Adolphus, Napoleon Bonaparte, the Duke of Wellington and Black Hawk rolled into one! what then? As we are to have no fighting in the event of his election, what need shall we have of a soldierly President? If mild-eyed Peace is to arrive simultaneously with Gen. George's election, what good will his epaulettes and his sweet pretty dress-sword do us? What occasion shall we have for his most potent pick-axes and his slaughterous shovels? If we are to have peace, we do not want a military President, and all the orators, writers, letter-manufacturers and committee-men in the McClellan interest assure us that peace will come with this General's election, as surely as effect follows cause. We shall therefore have to fall back upon the statesmanship, and a precious fall and very painful to the back, we are sure that it would be.

Of Gen. George's final qualifications we have only to say that we hope he is not the only "Christian gentleman" in the country. Many of our friends have as good a right to that addendum, but they have never thought of running for the Presidency upon the strength of it. If they should, they would not, like Gen. George, be obliged to go to a National Committee for a certificate either of their Christianity or their good-breeding.

TENNESSEE.

Andrew Johnson don't govern Tennessee in such manner as to give satisfaction to Rebels and semi-Rebels. That is bad; but then, Isham G. Harris didn't govern it to suit Unionists, unless they had a fondness for being hanged. It is the old case laid down in Dogberry: "Where two ride a horse, one must ride behind." And we challenge a comparison for mildness or justice between the rule of Harris and that of Johnson.

The sympathizers don't like the oath that Gov. Johnson has prescribed for the ensuing election, and it strikes us as rather extra iron-clad. But when we consider that the new McClellan party of Tennessee is simply the remainder of the old Jeff. Davis and Gov. Harris party—that it can point to no single member of note who was a Unionist when Rebellion was rampant in Tennessee—the matter wears a different complexion. There, for instance, is Thomas A. R. Nelson, formerly a Whig or 'American' Representative in Congress from the non-slaveholding, mountainous East. He was last chosen to Congress as a Unionist, in August, 1861, and started for Washington; but, being captured on the way, he turned traitor, and figured a while in Richmond as a Confederate chief. Of course, while professing to have been born again into Unionism, he now denounces Emancipation and supports McClellan; but what of it? If he will only urge that there is no use in administering oaths to such as *he* is, we will respond Amen!

But the Copperhead clamor against "coercing" Tennessee to vote for Lincoln is *too* absurd. Tennessee is practically no longer a State; she has no representation in Congress, consequently no vote for President; and her rival parties are fighting each other to little purpose. We are confident the present House of Representatives will never count her vote for President—that she will be required to get out of Military leading-strings and back into Congress, before she can participate in loyal President-making. Her Copperhead protest against what Gov. Johnson may or might do is the work of men who seem to have had little to do, and will (like her vote this year for President) amount to nothing.

THEY VOTE AS THEY FIGHT, AND THEY FIGHT NOBLY.

All honor to the soldiers in the trenches—endless honors, unceasing respect, to the brave rank and file that hug Richmond in their death-grip! They vote as they fight, and they fight like gods.

This is October, and the rains of Autumn have filled the rifle-pits. The alternate use of the tin cup to bail water and hold coffee, has abated the flood in the house of the soldier on picket and in the trenches. But the mud remains with him, and he stands in it, and he sits in it, and he leans on it, and he kneels in it. A new creation of man out of clay—this soldier is mud from his boots to his cap, his face is mud, his hands are mud, all but his musket is mud—all save his musket and the heart and brain of him.

'T is cold in the rifle-pits, and in the trenches, and in the shelter-tents. The earth is wet, the wind is in the North, the sky is gray—and the improvidence imposed by forced marches in a summer campaign in a hot climate, has left upon the bloody trail of our conquered advance into Virginia, the overcoats and flannel drawers and shirts of an army. The third foe, cold, attacks our dear brother in front of Richmond, but does not abate his port, does not bend his spirit. He scrapes the mud off him with a stick, from a Saxon and a soldierly instinct, takes furtively into his bosom as an unlawful nestling, the passing thought of the fireside at home, and wife, mother, children and worshipful sisters, sighs as he dismisses it, and looks his jaw with the clench of duty, and faces toward Richmond with a face cut out of determined bronze.

You idealists who rummage the Mediterranean lumber-rooms of art for the bust of Hannibal as the type of the soldier, go to the Army of the Potomac and see one hundred thousand greater than he. Every one of them is a volunteer. They sleep in the mud, they eat in the mud, they watch in the mud, they fight in the mud, not from the necessity which rakes into the ranks the armies of Europe, but from the divine impulse which devotes man to duty. They shiver in this Northern autumnal wind, counting the days to the coming of the paymaster and measuring their separation from better and warmer clothing, but never counting the cost of their service of their country, and never measuring their distance from death. They contracted three years ago, two years ago, one year ago, to die for freedom, and they stand in front of Richmond ready to fulfill the demigod-like agreement, of their own free wills, and without duress. And all along behind them to the Rapidan is a line of mounds covering men just like them, who fought through a gauntlet of death that would have licked up the armies of Napoleon as fast as he could have raised them, and would have prevented History to the conquerors and the conquered at Waterloo.

Demigod-like indeed they are—these soldiers in the ranks of our armies. They fight and they vote. They handle the bullet with the right hand—with the left, the ballot. They make war—in the same moment, they make Government. They fire into the breasts of a soldiery employed to destroy their country; before biting the cartridges for the next loading of their pieces they, with the sovereign power which is their's, turn and appoint a civil administration for the United States of America for a period of four years. Oh! how in measure and compare with one of those muddy, clay-smutched, water-soaked men, smelling of powder and leaning on his musket, and declaring with imperial tone to the Commissioners of Election, as he draws his ballot out of his cartridge-box, "I vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the continuance of this war!"—how in measure with him do the Fredericks the Great become Fredericks the Little, and the great Napoleons diminish to small Napoleons!

The country revered the army for its fighting. It will worship it for its voting. There is not in the history of politics such fidelity to principle as the soldiers of Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio have shown in their State elections in the field. Their former commander-in-chief, popular throughout the armies, was selected by the Democrats as a candidate sure to "catch the soldiers' vote." He was made the representative of a policy which should stop the war, and enable the soldier to return to his home, and was made the sponsor of a lie that was designed to corrupt the idea of the struggle we are engaged in—that the war was fought not for the nation but for the negro. They selected a soldier for a candidate, and placed him on a platform of peace, and appealed to the mothers, and the fathers, and the wives, and the sisters, and the longing children, of the soldiers in the field, to get the soldiers' vote. Stout souls in the farm-houses at home! They opened fire on the Chicago Platform and its candidate. They shouted to their loved ones in the ranks: "Death before dishonor! Fight forever!" And the loved ones in the ranks, in the intervals of bailing out with their coffee-cups their rifle-pits and trenches, read the Chicago Platform, resolution by resolution—and as they read their minds hardened to a conclusion that the party which laid it down was confederate with the Rebels whom they were fighting—that the Presidential election the McClellan leaders were engineering was the civil form of betraying and ruining a country; and they rejected the false-soldier candidate, rejected the false peace, rejected the allurements of home, rejected the sophistries gendered of beastly hatred of race, and swore sacredly in their rifle-pits and trenches, "This war shall go on till the last armed Rebel dies!" And the angels who make record of the oaths of brave men have registered the Union ballots of the Armies of the Potomac, the James and the Cumberland, in books consecrated to those mortals who love their race and die for their country.

UNION PRISONERS PAROLED TO VOTE FOR McCLELLAN.

Our readers ought by this time to be pretty callous to new proofs of McClellan's complicity with the enemies of his country; but there is a surprise in store for them. Read this sworn statement subscribed by a Union soldier, and attested by respectable and well-known gentlemen in one of the counties of Pennsylvania:

Montgomery County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace in and for said county, Franklin Schwenk, of Upper Providence township, Montgomery County, and State of Pennsylvania, a private of Company H, 13th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, who, on his solemn oath, deposeth and says, that on the 9th day of March, 1864, he was taken prisoner near Bristow Station, Va., and conveyed to Belle Isle prison, and from thence to General Hospital No. 21, in Richmond; that on the last day of August, 1864, the Director of said hospital waited on him, and proposed to parole him and to permit him to return home if he would promise to vote for George B. McClellan at the approaching election; that he, the said Franklin Schwenk, in order to escape from starvation and Rebel atrocity, did make said promise, and therefore was paroled. The said Franklin Schwenk further says, under his solemn oath, that all prisoners of said hospital who frankly and positively said they would vote for Abraham Lincoln were not paroled, but retained in said hospital. FRANKLIN SCHWENK.

Witnesses present: Dr. Warren Royer, Samuel Pennypacker.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 10th day of October, 1864. HENRY W. KRATZ, Justice of the Peace.

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION.

The leading statesmen of British North America have agreed upon a scheme of Confederation, which is to embrace the two Canadas, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland. The Conference, which at the beginning of September assembled at Charlottetown, declared unanimously in favor of the principle of such a Confederation. A second Convention, which was opened on the 10th of October at Quebec, has just arranged the details of the plan, which now, in order to be carried through, await the ratification of the local Legislatures, and of the English Parliament.

It is not in accordance with our views of Democracy and popular sovereignty, that this important act, which is to form the corner-stone of a new and powerful nation, should receive no direct sanction from the people, but be ratified only by the present Legislatures, which were elected with no reference to this question. The concordance, however, of the leading statesmen of both the great political parties leaves no doubt that the mass of the people are favorable to the plan of union.

For the present, the Confederation is only to include the Eastern Provinces, but the Delegates appear to be generally of opinion that as soon as possible the great North-Western Territories and the Pacific Provinces ought to be taken in, and the Confederation embrace the whole of British America.

The proceedings of the Quebec Conference were to be kept secret, but we are nevertheless enabled this morning to give their resolutions on the most knotty question of the scheme, the composition of the Upper House of the Central Legislature. It is to consist of 76 members, selected by the Crown from among the present members of the Upper Houses of the several Provinces. Each of the two Canadas is to have 24; Nova Scotia, 11; New-Brunswick, 10; Prince Edward's Island, 3; and Newfoundland, 4.

Throughout the progress of the negotiations, the delegates appear to have been very anxious to affirm their loyalty to the British Crown. They could hardly have given a stronger proof of their submissiveness than they did by leaving to the Crown the appointment of the whole Upper House. Nevertheless, few of the assembled delegates can have been so short-sighted as not to see that in proportion as the new Confederation shall grow in power and influence, its dependence upon England must relax. Now the Canadians feel like minors; as soon as they become a great nation, they will learn to feel like men. Now they regard themselves as subjects of Europe. As soon as they shall become conscious of the prominent position which their increased commerce and industry will assign to them among the nations of this continent, they will be led, not only to self-esteem, but by their material interests, to become Americans.

The establishment of a Confederation among these British American Provinces cannot fail to make our relations to it of great importance. Many opportunities will offer to unite the two countries by the amicable ties of treaties, and it can hardly be doubted that the more these opportunities shall be made use of, the more they will hasten the emancipation of the northern part of our continent from European rule.

The Free-State Legislature of Louisiana has chosen CHARLES SMITH of St. Marys, a U. S. Senator, vice Judah P. Benjamin, whose time expires with the ensuing session, and R. K. CUTLER to fill, for the three ensuing years, the seat which was left vacant by John Slidell's treason. Mr. Smith is a carpenter by trade, a Unionist in all weathers, who was compelled to flee from the hate of the Secessionists, and take refuge in New-Orleans under the rule of Gen. Butler. He has been Sheriff of and is now the State Senator from his own parish. Mr. Cutler is a leading lawyer of New-Orleans, and has filled several important posts in the Parish of Jefferson. He was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention.

SCHUYLER COLFAX was elected to Congress in 1860 from the IXth District of Indiana by 3,402 majority, which was reduced in 1862 to 226 in 29,321 votes, mainly by the heavy drafts in the district to reënforce the Union armies. He is now reëlected by over 1,600 majority, though other thousands of his Unionist constituents have gone to the war since 1862. But he has canvassed thoroughly, speaking every secular day, and often twice a day, for the last two months. And now, considering Indiana out of the woods, he has started on a canvassing tour through Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., where he is to speak till the Presidential Election.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We have some additional official returns of the Home Vote, and correct our tables accordingly. We also add such records of Soldiers' votes as are at hand. The general summary of the whole matter is here given:

THE HOME VOTE—OFFICIAL.

36 Counties, official, *Union*	174,921
36 Counties, official, *Democrat*	173,111
Union majority this year	1,810
Union majority last year	11,799
Union loss on majority	9,989
Union vote last year	194,282
Union vote this year	174,921
Union loss on vote	19,361
Democratic vote last year	182,583
Democratic vote this year	173,111
Democratic loss on vote	9,472
Total falling off of vote	28,833

MAJORITIES OFFICIAL AND REPORTED.

Union majorities in 30 counties	8,746
Democratic majorities in 30 counties	11,242
Net Democratic majorities	2,496
Deduct Union majority above	1,810
Democratic majority in State (Home vote)	686

SOLDIERS' VOTE IN PART.

For Union Candidates	12,802
For Democratic Candidates	1,723
Soldiers' Union Majority	11,079
Deduct Home Democratic Majority	686
Actual Union Majority thus far	**10,393**

We also have official returns from twelve Congressional Districts. There are twelve members chosen by each party on the Home Vote, but four of the Democrats will most certainly be beaten by the Soldiers' vote, making a gain of four to the Union side over the present Congress, and possibly of five.

Ex-Secretary CHASE has been speaking from the stump in Kentucky. He rested the Proclamation of Emancipation upon the authority of the Constitution, in an argument made at Covington, which was as conclusive as brief:

"An old Roman maxim declares that, 'The safety of the Republic is the supreme law.' There is no law—there can be no law—higher than the safety of the country. Whatever is necessary to insure the safety of the country, is right and fit to be done, and must be done. But we are not obliged to resort to any extra constitutional views, for the Constitution provides for the case. When Congress authorized the raising and organization of armies for the suppression of the rebellion, the President, by its very terms, became Commander-in-chief. The safety of the republic is committed to him, and it was right,—nay, more, it was his duty, to overcome and destroy whatever opposed itself to it. Under the Constitution he had authority to proclaim freedom to the slaves, and he performed a plain duty when he did so."

THE RECENT STATE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Latest Official and Reported Returns.

FULL OFFICIAL VOTES OF THE COUNTIES.

	Governor, 1863. Union.	Dem.	Cong'men, 1864. Union.	Dem.
Allegheny	17,708	10,053	16,063	9,645
Berks	6,003	12,627	5,579	11,317
Blair	3,283	2,386	2,531	2,209
Bucks	6,266	6,836	5,945	6,938
Bradford	6,723	2,054	5,312	2,595
Carbon	1,542	2,119	1,414	1,936
Crawford	6,141	4,225	4,642	3,695
Chester	7,988	5,498	7,426	5,377
Clinton	1,607	1,911	1,241	1,941
Clearfield	1,531	2,483	1,216	2,478
Centre	2,714	3,058	2,147	3,067
Cumberland	3,434	4,075	3,103	3,651
Dauphin	5,065	3,875	4,180	3,496
Elk	335	722	207	644
Erie	6,220	3,260	5,407	3,843
Franklin	3,876	3,710	3,930	3,320
Juniata	1,456	1,737	1,159	1,517
Lawrence	3,063	1,251	2,732	1,186
Lancaster	13,311	7,650	11,204	7,158
Lehigh	3,696	5,526	3,220	5,267
Luzerne	7,022	9,808	5,839	7,872
Lycoming	3,414	3,865	2,726	3,658
Mifflin	1,709	1,626	1,407	1,406
Monroe	684	2,712	463	2,040
Montgomery	6,228	7,489	6,074	7,455
Northampton	3,465	6,538	2,746	5,639
Northumberland	2,649	3,356	2,016	3,203
Perry	2,328	2,296	1,904	1,980
Philadelphia	44,274	37,193	46,738	39,447
Pike	270	1,184	150	694
Susquehanna	4,134	2,933	3,318	2,514
Snyder	1,758	1,301	1,363	1,198
Union	2,024	1,250	1,653	1,193
Warren	2,371	1,386	1,900	1,261
Westmoreland	4,494	5,581	3,702	5,180
York	5,212	8,069	4,426	7,134
Total, 36 Co's	194,282	182,583	174,921	173,111

Union majority last year, 11,799; Union majority this year, 1,810; Union loss on majority, 9,989; Union loss on vote, 19,361. Democratic loss on vote, 9,472. Total loss in vote, 28,833.

MAJORITIES REPORTED—MOSTLY OFFICIAL.

Adams	—	328	—	400
Armstrong	169	—	—	90
Beaver	681	—	745	—
Bedford	—	374	—	670
Butler	274	—	49	—
Cambria	—	826	—	1070
Cameron	102	—	73	—
Clarion	—	980	—	1100
Columbia	—	1541	—	1375
Delaware	1673	—	1238	—
Fayette	—	700	—	814
Forest	23	—	13	—
Fulton	—	281	—	220
Greene	—	1476	—	1431
Huntingdon	1093	—	517	—
Indiana	2006	—	1607	—
Jefferson	56	—	—	244
Lebanon	1005	—	716	—
McKean	125	—	—	10
Mercer	499	—	109	—
Montour	—	335	—	473
Potter	831	—	312	—
Schuylkill	—	2041	—	1750
Somerset	1324	—	771	—
Sullivan	—	354	—	330
Tioga	2387	—	2109	—
Venango	316	—	217	—
Washington	246	—	157	—
Wayne	—	941	—	982
Wyoming	—	39	—	219
Total	13,650	10,106	8,746	11,242

Union majority last year, 3,544; Democratic majority this year, 2,496. Union loss on majority, 6,042.

PARTIAL RETURN OF SOLDIERS' VOTES.

Organizations.	Union.	Dem.
One Hundred and Fourteenth Reg't	140	24
One Hundred and Twenty-first Reg't	143	2
One Hundred and Fiftieth Reg't	160	0
One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Reg't	310	60
Sixth-eighth Reg't	101	12
Fifty-sixth Reg't	100	2
One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Reg't	203	41
At Fort Delaware	149	3
Department of Baltimore	350	55
Washington Hospitals	381	139
Alexandria Hospitals	1,899	213
At Chester, Penn	81	3
Camp Cadwallader	357 maj.	—
Martinsburg and the Cumberland Army	2,259 maj.	—
Camp Reynolds	74	23
Allegheny City	90	1
Fort Mercy Hospitals	1,500	200
Nashville	79	10
Turner's Lane Hospital	37	6
Army of Potomac, 34 Regiments	3,315	654
Col. Thomas's Reg't	207	37
Regiment at Chicago	254	24
At City Point, Va	951	125
One Hundred and Ninety-second Reg't	67	11
Two Hundredth Reg't	385	169
Total	12,802	1,723

Union majority on Soldiers' Vote, **11,079**.

In the above table there may be a few repetitions, although we do not know of any. If there are, they do not change the proportions nor materially reduce the vote.

HOW THE SOLDIERS VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.

All the votes from the Army must go to their respective counties and be distributed among the candidates; this takes time, and it will be some days before the ultimate canvass can be made up. In the meantime, the following specimens of what may be expected will be read with interest:

Vote of the 200th Regiment for Congress.

Bailey, Union	279	Glossbrenner, Dem	143
G. P. Miller, Union	43	W. H. Miller, Dem	14
Wilson, Union	37	Wright, Dem	6
Fisher, Union	15	Strouse, Dem	[illegible]
Others, Union	15	Others, Dem	[illegible]
Total	385	Total	[illegible]

Union majority in the regiment, 216.

A Few Soldiers' Votes in the Vth District.

Where from.	Thayer, Union.	Ross, Dem.
One Hundred and Ninety-Second Reg't	20	0
Twentieth Cavalry	15	0
Capt. Frankenfield's Company	24	0
Chestnut Hill Hospital	7	1
Summit House Hospital	1	0
Fort Delaware	12	[illegible]
Total, thus far	84	9

Majority for the Union, 75.

This is the close district of Philadelphia. On the Home Vote, Ross, Democrat, has 33 majority, which the above 84 reverses, and not a tenth of the soldiers' vote is in.

HOW THE FULL SOLDIERS' VOTE IS LIKELY TO AFFECT THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

As nearly as we can make out from the conflicting returns, the following Union Members of Congress are elected by the Home Vote. [Those marked with a star are majorities on the full official vote.]

Dist.	*Candidate.*	*Majority.*
II.	Charles O'Neill	*4,1[illegible]
III.	Leonard Myers	*1,1[illegible]
IV.	William D. Kelley	*3,[illegible]
VII.	John M. Broomall	[illegible]
IX.	Thaddeus Stevens	*4,04[illegible]
XIII.	Ulysses Mercur	[illegible]
XIV.	George F. Miller	*[illegible]
XIX.	Glenni W. Scofield	1,13[illegible]
XX.	Charles V. Culver	[illegible]
XXII.	James K. Moorhead	*3,6[illegible]
XXIII.	Thomas Williams	[illegible]
XXIV.	George V. Lawrence	1,0[illegible]

The following Democratic candidates appear to have majorities on the Home vote:

District.	*Candidate.*	*Majority.*
I.	Samuel J. Randall	*2,1[illegible]
V.	Henry P. Ross	*[illegible]
VI.	B. Markley Boyer	*3,4[illegible]
VIII.	Sydenham E. Ancona	*6,[illegible]
X.	Myer Strouse	1,0[illegible]
XI.	Philip Johnson	[illegible]
XII.	Charles Denison	*1,2[illegible]
XV.	Adam J. Glossbrenner	*3,4[illegible]
XVI.	Alexander H. Coffroth	[illegible]
XVII.	Robert L. Johnson	[illegible]
XVIII.	Theodore Wright	[illegible]
XXI.	John L. Dawson	[illegible]

So by the Home vote alone the Delegation would stand 12 and 12, as it does in the present Congress. But Ross, in the Vth District, and Wright, in the XVIIIth, are already overboard. Coffroth, in the XVIth, Johnson, in the XVIIth, and Dawson, in the XXIst, are pretty sure to go the same way. The latter stands the best chance to hold on, being in the Mountain District, where probably few men have gone a soldiering.

Yet we still adhere to the opinion that the final canvass will give us a gain of four Congressmen at least in the Keystone State. The Democrats have claimed it for their side, and up to yesterday insisted that they had 13 at least.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Majorities from all but Seventeen Counties.

We have returns from seventy-one Counties of this State, which give a Union majority of 22,[illegible]. Seventeen Counties are yet to be heard from, viz: Adams, Ashtabula, Brown, Clinton, [illegible], Jefferson, Meigs, Mercer, Monroe, Morgan, Morrow, Perry, Pike, Preble and Washington. These Counties voted in 1863 as follows: Union, 27,[illegible]; Democratic, 32,917. Democratic majority, 5,049. This Democratic majority will be overcome, and something will be left to add to the Union majority in the Counties already in. Here are the returns:

Counties.	1864 Un.	1864 Dem.	1863 Un.	1863 Dem.
Athens	1,164	—	1,254	[illegible]
Auglaize	—	1,020	488	[illegible]
Allen	—	476	1,131	[illegible]
Ashland	—	306	1,097	[illegible]
Ashtabula	4,000	—	3,319	[illegible]
Belmont	—	544	2,591	[illegible]
Butler	—	1,100	2,652	[illegible]
Champaign	850	—	1,989	[illegible]
Clarke	1,310	—	2,681	[illegible]
Crawford	—	1,154	1,350	[illegible]
Cuyahoga	2,600	—	5,123	[illegible]
Coshocton	—	407	1,601	[illegible]
Carroll	312	—	1,371	[illegible]
Clermont	—	200	2,316	[illegible]
Columbiana	1,250	—	3,191	[illegible]
Delaware	660	—	2,006	[illegible]
Defiance	—	629	716	[illegible]
Erie	750	—	1,971	[illegible]
Fayette	313	—	1,325	[illegible]
Franklin	—	1,258	3,412	[illegible]
Fairfield	—	1,250	1,607	[illegible]
Fulton	642	—	1,566	[illegible]
Gallia	1,000	—	1,358	[illegible]
Greene	1,707	—	2,754	[illegible]
Guernsey	320	—	2,277	[illegible]
Geauga	1,963	—	1,966	[illegible]
Hamilton	1,500	—	12,552	[illegible]
Henry	—	510	571	[illegible]
Highland	200	—	2,125	[illegible]
Huron	1,197	—	3,770	[illegible]
Holmes	—	1,410	753	[illegible]
Hardin	—	30	918	[illegible]
Hocking	—	600	654	[illegible]
Harrison	400	—	1,657	[illegible]
Jackson	235	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knox	—	21	2,216	[illegible]
Lake	1,750	—	1,678	[illegible]
Licking	—	700	2,627	[illegible]
Logan	615	—	1,984	[illegible]
Lorain	2,500	—	3,370	[illegible]
Lawrence	822	—	1,167	[illegible]
Lucas	877	—	3,015	[illegible]
Madison	254	—	1,248	[illegible]
Marion	—	250	1,029	[illegible]
Medina	973	—	2,475	[illegible]
Miami	940	—	2,684	[illegible]
Montgomery	—	192	4,571	[illegible]
Muskingum	—	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahoning	477	—	2,194	[illegible]
Meigs	1,200	—	1,485	[illegible]
Noble	207	—	1,506	[illegible]
Ottawa	—	69	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portage	1,250	—	2,152	[illegible]
Pickaway	—	420	1,044	[illegible]
Paulding	250	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Putnam	—	750	631	[illegible]
Ross	—	150	2,330	[illegible]
Richland	—	500	2,168	[illegible]
Scioto	150	—	1,315	[illegible]
Summit	1,750	—	2,575	[illegible]
Shelby	—	530	1,216	[illegible]
Sandusky	—	158	1,374	[illegible]
Seneca	—	550	2,125	[illegible]
Stark	—	175	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuscarawas	—	530	2,072	[illegible]
Trumbull	2,700	—	3,248	[illegible]
Union	573	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vinton	—	350	773	[illegible]
Van Wert	—	200	704	[illegible]
Wayne	—	494	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williams	328	—	1,290	[illegible]
Warren	2,000	—	3,237	[illegible]
Wood	607	—	2,011	[illegible]
Wyandotte	—	350	1,065	[illegible]
Washington	500	—	2,650	[illegible]
Total	53,640	17,672	152,544	157,[illegible]

Union majority this year, 27,968. Democratic majority in 1863, 1,657; Union gain, 29,625.

THE SOLDIER'S VOTE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.

The following is the official vote of the Ohio soldiers in Gen. Crook's command, with Sheridan's army, and has been reported to *The American*. The vote is on the State ticket:

	Union.	*Dem.*
36th Ohio Veteran Infantry	[illegible]	0
[illegible] Regiment Veteran	[illegible]	0
91st Regiment Veteran	[illegible]	21
[illegible] Regiment Veteran	[illegible]	[illegible]
116th Regiment Veteran	[illegible]	[illegible]
12[illegible] Regiment Veteran	[illegible]	57
Battery L, 1st Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1,4[illegible]	[illegible]

Result on Nearly the Whole State.

A dispatch in *The Cincinnati Commercial*, of Tuesday, says:

Returns from eighty counties, mainly official, give a Union home majority of 36,163. My estimate of 35,000 made last Friday, will not vary more than 300 votes. The soldiers' vote is coming in [illegible]

will foot up about 53,000, of which the Union candidate will receive at least 48,000 judging from present rates of returns. That will make **74,000** majority for the Union ticket; enough for all purposes. Full returns of the home vote will not be reached until the soldiers' vote is all in.

From The Cleveland Leader of Saturday.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RESULT.

Below we publish a table showing the estimated majorities in the various Congressional Districts of the State, *on the home vote*, and giving the names of the Congressmen elect:

Dist.	Names.	Union.	Dem.
I.	Benjamin Eggleston	1604	—
II.	Col. R. B. Hayes	2165	—
III.	Gen. R. C. Schenck	3000	—
IV.	William Lawrence	1000	—
V.	*F. C. Le Blond*	—	4000
VI.	R. W. Clark	600	—
VII.	Samuel Shellabarger	2021	—
VIII.	J. R. Hubbell	700	—
IX.	Gen. R. P. Buckland	192	—
X.	J. M. Ashley	—	740
XI.	Henry S. Bundy	900	—
XII.	*William E. Finck*	—	3000
XIII.	Columbus Delano	—	1275
XIV.	Martin Welker	1200	—
XV.	T. A. Plants	1300	—
XVI.	John A. Bingham	—	200
XVII.	E. R. Eckley	2500	—
XVIII.	R. P. Spalding	6270	—
XIX.	Gen. James A. Garfield	[illegible]	—

Union men in Roman—Democrats in *Italics*.

These returns are, in some five or six instances, official, and the estimated majorities are carefully made up from the best data in our possession, and will be found to be accurate.

It will be seen that we carry fourteen districts on the home vote. Of course the soldiers' vote greatly increases the Union majorities in all the districts. In the Fourteenth, Ashley is beaten on the home vote by over 700 majority. Both parties claim the soldiers' vote as the Democratic candidate, Rice, is himself a soldier, but we regard Ashley as sure of reëlection. Delano (Union), is beaten, by our figures, 1,275 votes in the Thirteenth. He has, however, gained 1,600 votes on 1862. The soldiers' vote will elect him. Bingham (Union), has whittled down the home majority against him from 2,500 in 1862 to 200 now. The soldiers' vote will overcome this and give us 1,600 majority. This gives us seventeen Union Congressmen.

In the above table we concede the election of Le Blond and Finck by majorities of 4,000 and 3,000 respectively. The soldiers' vote will greatly reduce, but cannot entirely overcome these figures.

THE INDIANA ELECTION.

Reported Majorities in 66 of the 92 Counties.

Union Counties.	Morton's Maj.	Democratic Counties.	McDonald's Maj.
Delaware	1700	Allen	2300
Decatur	500	Blackford	150
Hamilton	1600	Bartholomew	500
Henry	1700	Brown	500
Hendricks	1500	Cass	300
Howard	861	Clarke	350
Huntington	100	Clay	150
Jay	14	Fountain	100
Jefferson	1000	Franklin	840
Jennings	705	Greene	100
Johnson	200	Hancock	96
Lake	750	Harrison	372
Lagrange	900	Jackson	496
Lawrence	200	Knox	400
Marion	6250	Monroe	50
Miami	100	Madison	600
Noble	600	Pike	13
Parke	929	Putnam	35
Porter	400	Shelby	700
Randolph	1100	Sullivan	1462
Ripley	300	Floyd	281
Rush	400	Orange	102
St. Joseph	520	Warrick	70
Steuben	1114	Gibson	200
Tippecanoe	723	Owen	500
Vermillion	400	Washington	587
Vigo	600	Dubois	1300
Vanderburg	302	Scott	200
Warren	517	Dearborn	450
Wayne	3000	Martin	350
Crawford	62		
Spencer	90	Total	13,467
Perry	72		30,027
Grant	300		
Union	292	Morton's maj	**16,560**
Montgomery	26	With 26 counties yet to hear from.	
Total	30,027		

INDIANA CONGRESSMEN.

The Congressmen elected in Indiana stand eight Union to three Democrats. The following is the result in the several Districts:

I. W. E. Niblack, Dem.	VII. Dan. W. Voorhees, D.
II. M. C. Kerr, Dem.	VIII. Godlove S. Orth, U.
III. Ralph Hill, Union.	IX. Schuyler Colfax, U.
IV. J. H. Farquhar, Union	X. J. H. Defrees, U.
V. Geo. W. Julian, Union	XI. Thos. N. Stillwell, U.
VI. Ebén. Dumont, Union	

Schuyler Colfax's majority in the Ninth District is 1,629—a gain of nearly 1,400. The enemy made a most desperate fight, and were hopeful and zealous, but the popularity of Colfax and the patriotism of the people were too much for them. Capt. Farquhar made an extraordinary run in the Fourth District, overcoming a majority of 2,481. The Indiana delegation in the present Congress stands 7 Democrats to 4 Union. The next will be 8 Union to 3 Democrats. If the frauds charged against Voorhees can be established he will be turned out.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Vote Upon the New Constitution.

From The Baltimore American, Oct. 19.

But few additional returns have been received of the election in this State. The official returns from some of the counties alter the vote in two instances, and we have changed our figures accordingly:

Counties.	Majorities For.	Majorities Against.
Allegany	885	—
Anne Arundel	—	1092
Baltimore City	7726	—
Baltimore	132	—
Carroll	—	100
Calvert	—	577
Charles	—	952
Cecil	[illegible]	—
Caroline	54	—
Dorchester	—	1037
Frederick	892	—
Howard	—	190
Harford	—	483
Kent	—	558
Montgomery	—	940
Prince George's	—	1141
Queen Anne	—	1357
Somerset	—	1550
St. Mary's	—	978
Talbot	—	690
Worcester	—	1190
Washington	1450	—
Home vote	11,246	13,072
SOLDIERS' VOTE.		
First Maryland Light Artillery	87	—
First U. S. Regiment, 2d detachment	139	—
First Maryland P. H. B.	172	—
Sixth Maryland Regiment	175	—
Captain Brown's command	94	—
Third P. H. B., at Buchanon, estimated	270	—
Snow's Battery	74	—
Alexander's Artillery	99	—
First Eastern Shore, 1st detachment	161	—
Cole's Cavalry	400	—
Camp Bradford	60	—
First Maryland Regiment	215	5
Second Maryland Regiment	48	56
Third Maryland Regiment	52	5
Fourth Maryland Regiment	174	—
Seventh Maryland Regiment	215	43
Eighth Maryland Regiment	79	18
Purnell Legion	97	23
Total	2,591	152

RECAPITULATION.

Home majority for Constitution	11,246
Soldiers' Vote	2,591
Total	13,837
Majorities against Constitution	13,072
Majority for the Constitution	765

Much of the soldiers' vote is reported, and the official returns may change the figures somewhat, but not enough, we think, to alter the final result. A considerable proportion of the army vote is yet to be received, and will probably increase the majority for the Constitution.

MARYLAND.—The Unionists in this State have made the following nominations for Congress:

I. John A. J. Cresswell.
II. Edwin H. Webster.
IV. Francis Thomas.

All these are members of the present Congress.

Maryland Politics.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

The Unconditional Union State Convention met here to-day to make nominations under the new Constitution. The following ticket was presented: For Governor, Hon. Thomas H. Sloane; Lieut.-Governor, Dr. C. C. Cox; Attorney-General, Alexander Randall; Court of Appeals, Judge Weisel. The Convention was largely attended.

NEBRASKA ELECTION.

OMAHA, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1864.

Nebraska has elected a Union Delegate to Congress by a large majority.

VERMONT.

Official Canvass of Votes at the September Election.

The Legislature of Vermont has just canvassed the votes given for State officers last month. The result is as follows:

Governor—1863.		Governor—1864.	
Smith, Union	29,613	Smith, Union	32,052
Redfield, Dem	11,962	Redfield, Dem	12,637
Smith's maj	17,651	Smith's maj	19,415

The Union vote is increased 2,439; the Democratic vote is increased 675. The Union majority is 1,764 greater than last year.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Candidates for Congress yet to be Voted for—Vote in 1862.

CALIFORNIA.

1..D. C. McRuer ——— ..John G. Downey ———
2..*William Higby ——— ..James Coffroth ———
3..John Bidwell ——— ..Jackson Temple ———

No election by Districts in 1862. The Union majority in this State in 1863 was 19,732. There should be a handsome majority in each of the three Congressional Districts.

CONNECTICUT

will elect in April next. Of the four present members one only is a Democrat.

DELAWARE.

1..*Nath'l B. Smithers 6,220..John A. Nicholson ———

Mr. Smithers was chosen in 1863 without opposition.

ILLINOIS.

1..John Wentworth	9,966	Cyrus H. McCormick	8,208
2..*J. F. Farnsworth	12,612	M. C. Johnson	4,756
3..*E. B. Washburne	10,496	E. B. Stiles	6,785
4..Aaron A. Harding	6,711	*Charles M. Harris	11,626
5..*Eben C. Ingersoll	11,633	James S. Eckles	10,020
6..Burton C. Cook	10,604	Samuel K. Casey	9,419
7..H. P. H. Bromwell	10,664	*John R. Eden	11,371
8..Shelby M. Cullom	11,443	*John T. Stuart	12,808
9..Hugh Fullerton	7,735	*Lewis W. Ross	13,359
10..N. W. Knapp	7,712	Anthony Thornton	14,259
11..Edward Callahan	5,523	Samuel S. Marshall	13,644
12..John Baker	6,954	Wm. R. Morrison	10,899
13..A. J. Kuykendall	4,290	*William J. Allen	9,497
Total	117,883	Total	135,778

Democratic majority in the State, 16,895.

At large, S. W. Moulton 119,761..*James C. Allen 136,060

[No candidate against Ross in 1862; we take the vote on Congressmen at large.]

IOWA.

1..*James F. Wilson	12,705	Joseph K. Hornish	10,406
2..*Hiram Price	12,433	George H. Parker	8,936
3..*William B. Allison	12,112		8,462
4..*Josiah B. Grinnell	12,960	Ira C. Mitchell	11,529
5..*John A. Kasson	10,306	M. D. McHenry	7,346
6..*A. W. Hubbard	6,366		2,763
Total	65,649	Total	49,504

Union majority in the State, 16,338.

KANSAS.

Sidney Clark, Albert L. Lee. (Both are Union candidates. In 1862 the vote was: Wilder, Repub., 9,676; Parrott, Union Dem., 4,085; Mathias, Ind. Dem., 850.)

MICHIGAN.

1..*Fern. C. Beaman	13,400	David A. Noble	13,208
2..*Charles Upson	14,147	Nathaniel A. Balch	11,385
3..*John W. Longyear	12,317	David Johnson	11,467
4..Thomas W. Ferry	10,013	Frederick Hall	7,369
5..R. E. Trowbridge	10,452	*Augustus C. Baldwin	10,618
6..*John F. Driggs	7,979	William Willard	7,319
Total	68,183	Total	61,404

Union majority in the State, 6,734.

KENTUCKY.

Present members chosen last year (in August). Politics badly mixed—probably about three now Unionists of the Administration type. Another election must be held next August.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1..*Thomas D. Eliot	8,399	2,788
2..	9,271	5,834
3..	5,944	6,020
4..	5,828	6,331
5..*John B. Alley	6,506	6,308
6..*Daniel W. Gooch	6,124	6,152
7..	7,094	6,496
8..	10,129	6,178
9..*W. B. Washburne	11,511	3,273
10..	7,440	5,785

Union majority in the State, 23,756. (The Democratic vote in the 9th District is for 1860; they had no ticket in 1862.)

MARYLAND.

The present members stand four Unionists to one bitter Secessionist—(Benj. G. Harris.) The new Constitution is to be voted upon on the 12th of October, and will doubtless be adopted. In that case the general elections will hereafter be held on the Tuesday following the First Monday in November. Congressmen must be chosen this year. Thus far we have not heard of any nominations.

MINNESOTA.

1..*William Windom	8,083	Henry W. Lamberton	6,423
2..*Ignatius Donnelly	7,691	John M. Gilman	5,019
Total	15,774	Total	11,442

Union majority in the State, 4,312.

MISSOURI.

1..Charles P. Johnson	4,745		7,536
Walter B. Morris	4,500		
2..*Henry T. Blow	7,164		2,960
3..Thomas E. Noell	2,763	D. C. Tuttle	2,734
4..*Samuel H. Boyd	3,072		1,918
5..*Joseph W. McClurg	4,600	Sample Orr	4,330
6..Col. R. T. Van Horn	7,609	Elijah H. Norton	7,009
7..*Benj. F. Loan	8,147		4,554
8..John F. Benjamin	5,331	John M. Glover	6,244
9..Geo. W. Anderson	5,797	Odon Guitar	7,760
Total	44,466	Total	40,449

Union majority in the State, 4,057.

We omit 150 votes for Nelson in the IId District; also 191 for Lawson in the IIId. The vote for Bloch, Secession, in the VIth is put on the Democratic side, and that for Knox in the 1st on the Union side.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Election for members of Congress will be held next Spring. The present delegation is 2 Union, 1 Democrat. There ought to be no difficulty in making the next unanimously Union.

NEW-JERSEY.

1..John F. Starr	9,491	Isaac V. Dickinson	8,961
2..William A. Newell	10,324	*George Middleton	12,182
3..Charles Scranton	8,093	Charles Sitgreaves	15,763
4..*Theodore Little	10,024	*Andrew J. Rogers	12,791
5..	7,673		10,779
Total	47,084	Total	60,421

Democratic majority in the State, 13,337.

RHODE ISLAND.

The two members are Unionists, elected last year. Others will be chosen in April, 1865.

TENNESSEE.

R. A. Crawford, L. C. Houk, and John C. Everett are named as Union candidates; districts indefinite. No Democratic candidates thus far.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Chester D. Hubbard, Samuel Crane, George R. Latham and Joseph Snider are named as Union candidates. We have seen no Democratic nominations, and presume there will be none.

WISCONSIN.

1..Halbert E. Paine	12,166	John W. Cary	14,334
2..*Ithamer C. Sloan	13,224	George B. Smith	11,059
3..*Amasa Cobb	11,931	Charles G. Rodolph	9,249
4..A. Scott Sloan	9,832	Charles A. Eldridge	15,274
5..Philetus Sawyer	10,064	Gabriel Bouck	11,064
6..*Walter D. McIndoe	9,474	Henry Reed	6,605
Total	67,001	Total	67,785

Democratic majority in the State, 784.

Probable Condition of Parties in the Next Congress.

THE SENATE.

States.	XXXVIIITH CONGRESS Union.	Dem.	XXXIXTH CONGRESS Union.	Dem.
California	1	1	1	1
Connecticut	2	0	2	0
Delaware	0	2	0	2
Illinois	1	1	1	1
Indiana	1	1	1	1
Iowa	2	0	2	0
Kansas	2	0	2	0
Kentucky	0	2	1	1
Louisiana	0	0	2	0
Maine	2	0	2	0
Massachusetts	2	0	2	0
Maryland	0	2	1	1
Michigan	2	0	2	0
Minnesota	2	0	2	0
Missouri	2	0	2	0
Nevada	0	0	2	0
New-Hampshire	2	0	2	0
New-Jersey	1	1	0	2
New-York	2	0	2	0
Ohio	2	0	2	0
Oregon	1	1	2	0
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	2	0	2	0
Tennessee	0	0	2	0
Vermont	2	0	2	0
West Virginia	2	0	2	0
Wisconsin	2	0	2	0
Total	36	12	44	10

Union majority in 1864, 24; in 1865, probably 33—gain of 9; Democratic loss of two. If Nebraska comes in as a State, the Union strength will be probably 46, to 10 Democrats.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

States.	XXXVIII CONGRESS Union.	Dem.	XXXIX CONGRESS Union.	Dem.
California	3	0	3	0
Connecticut	3	1	4	0
Delaware	1	0	0	1
Illinois	5	9	10	4
Indiana	4	7	8	3
Iowa	6	0	6	0
Kansas	1	0	1	0
Kentucky	3	6	3	6
Louisiana	0	0	5	0
Maine	4	1	5	0
Massachusetts	10	0	10	0
Maryland	4	1	4	1
Michigan	[illegible]	1	6	0
Minnesota	[illegible]	0	2	0
Missouri	[illegible]	4	5	4
Nevada	0	0	1	0
New-Hampshire	2	1	3	0
New-Jersey	1	4	3	2
New-York	14	17	18	13
Ohio	5	14	17	2
Oregon	1	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	12	12	17	7
Rhode Island	2	0	2	0
Tennessee	0	0	5	4
Vermont	3	0	3	0
West Virginia	3	0	3	0
Wisconsin	3	3	6	1
Total	102	80	151	48

Union majority in 1864, 22; Union majority (probably) in 1865, 103; Union gain, 49; Democratic loss, 32.

There can be no reasonable doubt that, even in the palpable impossibility of McClellan's election, each House of Congress will be more than two-thirds Union—very probably three-quarters.

THE GREAT CONTEST.

GEN. GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

TUESDAY, Oct. 11.—Our gunboat and shore batteries to-day succeeded in silencing the Rebel battery on the south side of the James River, with which they had recently frequently been able to throw shell into Dutch Gap, to the annoyance of our working party there. Work on the latter is rapidly approaching completion, and promises to prove a success. Matters in front are without material change. At nine o'clock, this evening, very rapid and heavy firing is heard from the direction of Petersburg, which would seem to indicate that an engagement was going on on Meade's left.

Maj.-Gen. Butler, having ascertained through the testimony of deserters and others, that the Rebel authorities had placed our negro soldiers, captured in recent engagements, at hard labor on their fortifications in our front, by neglect to furnish them rations, thereby compelling them to sell their clothes to the Confederate soldiers for food, has this day notified Commissioner Ould, by flag of truce, that he shall place a like number of Rebel prisoners at work in Dutch Gap, under fire, in retaliation therefor. Eighty-seven men were ordered from City Point this evening, and will be set at work as above stated, unless a satisfactory answer shall be received from the Rebel Commissioner by eleven o'clock to-morrow. It is understood that an additional number of Rebel prisoners will be ordered here for the same destination immediately. The same flag of truce bears a proposition from Gen. Butler for an exchange according to the equivalents of assimilated rank as set forth in the cartel of all our prisoners from the naval service held by them, man for man, the excess to be made up in officers and men on either part from the army. No change on our front.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.—Never, since the commencement of the war, has the army so fully felt its own strength in relation to that of the enemy. Never has the army been relatively so strong, and so confident of complete success in the next general movement. The soldiers now see the beginning of the end for themselves, and are very eager to close up the affair before the cold weather, and go home. A desperate charge was made against the middle of the Second Corps line (the old fortified line in front of Petersburg) last night, but was successfully repulsed as usual by that Corps. Very few casualties on our side. There is no such thing thought of here, as the Army's going into Winter quarters this side of Richmond and Petersburg, and not the least particle of doubt of Gen. Grant's being able to take both of these places whenever he has a mind to say the word. The only cause of delay is for the purpose of getting the full benefit of the new levies, and making the victory as easy, cheap and complete as possible. The thing will no doubt be accomplished before the Ides of November at the furthest. Among the refugees that lately came in, on the right, was one Libby, the keeper of the celebrated Libby Prison, named after him. It is said that Gen. Butler refused to receive him as a refugee, and had him put under guard with the prisoners on hand.

The charge upon the line of the 2d Corps, made last night, was nipped in the bud by the vigilance and prompt action of Hancock's gallant veterans, and a portion of the Sixth Corps Artillery, and does not afford any details. The enemy simply pressed heavily against our center about midnight, and being promptly repulsed, contented themselves with a furious cannonade for an hour or two, which was fully replied to from our side. Some time ago a hay-train under full speed caught fire on Army Line Road and presented a grand though terrible spectacle. Fortunately the train was stopped and the cars uncoupled without any damage, except the loss of a few platform-cars and their loads of hay. Yesterday, a train bound in from the Left, ran off the track near Birney Station, and smashed up the locomotive—the Gen. Dix—and two cars, completely destroying them, as far as further use on the road is concerned, and breaking the leg of a sutler. To-day another hay train caught fire at precisely the same place as the first one mentioned—near Cedar Level Station. On this occasion the train was covered with troops going to the front, and the train not being stopped as promptly as the other, about a dozen of the soldiers jumped off to keep from being burned to death, and were more or less injured in so doing. One of them had both of his legs broken just above the ankle; another had an arm broken; another his shoulder dislocated, and one his back broken, while the rest were less seriously injured. They were immediately sent to the General Hospital at City Point.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14.—A reconnoissance in force was made on our extreme right to-day, by the 1st and 3d Divisions of the Tenth Army Corps, and a portion of Kautz's cavalry, for the purpose of developing the position of the enemy in that quarter, and to arrest the building of a new line of works which they were believed to be engaged in constructing on the Darbytown road, about three miles from Richmond. Our forces advanced in fine style early this morning, coming upon the Rebel forces when within five miles of Richmond, and drove them in good style for a couple of miles. Owing to the rapidity of our advance, the Rebels fell back in such haste and confusion, as to be unable to occupy the line of intrenchments extending across the Darbytown road, where the fight occurred on the 7th inst., and which have since been occupied by the troops of neither side. They made a stand, however, at their new line, about three miles from the city, and our forces finding them of considerable strength after feeling of their position, were ordered by Gen. Terry to fall back to the line of works about four miles from Richmond, from whence Kautz's dismounted cavalry were driven on the 7th inst. The Rebels, supposing our forces were retreating, made a charge upon them as they fell back to this line, and received a murderous fire from our artillery, now for the first time brought into action, and from which they retired with heavy loss and great confusion, leaving the line of intrenchments in our possession. Our losses in the desultory engagements, extending several hours, amount in killed and wounded to some 200, no prisoners being taken on either side, and occurred chiefly in an unsuccessful effort made by Gen. Ames to penetrate a point in the enemy's line of intrenchments, near the Darbytown road, supposed to be less strong than elsewhere. This position being found of considerable strength, Gen. Terry ordered that it should not be pressed, and our troops retired to the position four miles from Richmond, which is now held, as stated above, and which is not likely to be again relinquished.

SUNDAY, Oct. 16.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac says the enemy exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent desertions from their ranks. The Rebel cavalry appear to have been massing on our left, meditating, it was supposed, a raid on the railroad near Warren's Station. Preparations were made to give them a fitting reception. Many new recruits having arrived, drilling is going on at all hours of the day.

Gen. Butler sent to the Rebel Exchange Commissioner, Judge Ould, on Oct. 12, a body of testimony, showing that a hundred and ten U. S. colored soldiers, prisoners to the Rebels, had been put to hard labor on the Rebel works, contrary to the Rules of War, and he notified Ould that an equal number of Rebel prisoners had been put at hard labor in the canal at Dutch Gap, which is under Rebel fire. Now these Rebels are from the "Virginia Reserves," and many members of what are called the "first families."

GEN. SHERIDAN'S OPERATIONS.

Gen. Sheridan reports that the Rebel army lately under Early, but now apparently under Longstreet, having appeared in the vicinity of Strasburg, his forces moved to attack them on Saturday, the 15th. Crook, who had the advance, found the Rebels drawn up in four lines of battle, but upon his charging them with his accustomed impetuosity, the [illegible] broke and withdrew in considerable disorder, without giving the opportunity for any serious conflict. Sheridan reports them as continuing their retreat in haste far up the Valley. Col. Gansevoort, commanding the 13th N. Y. Cavalry, has succeeded in surprising a Rebel camp of the outlaw and freebooter Mosby in the Blue Ridge Mountains, capturing his artillery, consisting of four pieces, with munitions complete.

E. S. writes to Washington from near Strasburg, Va., Oct. 14:

"The Rebel army is believed to be about 12,000 strong, and in command of Longstreet. Our losses in killed and wounded yesterday were about 200, beside over 40 missing, chiefly in Thoburn's Division, Crook's command. The body of Col. Wells was found at the Church Hospital in Strasburg, and brought off. The wounded were mostly sent to Winchester. The enemy occupies Fisher's Hill."

A gentleman who left Winchester last Saturday, the 15th, reports in Philadelphia that there was a good deal of skirmishing with guerrillas in the Valley; but nothing serious had occurred, and the supply trains were moving regularly with strong escorts. On Friday, the 14th, our pickets at Martinsburg were driven in by a guerrilla force. Eleven guns, captured from the Rebels by Sheridan, had arrived at Winchester, and on Friday two more came in. They were formerly United States guns, and were probably obtained at the seizure of our arsenals, forts, &c, by the Rebels. Sheridan was sending in large droves of captured oxen, sheep, &c. The destruction of mills, barns, &c., was going on, so that the Rebels will no longer be able to maintain themselves in the Valley. A large force of our troops had been sent to Front Royal to guard the railroad, which is to be opened to Manassas Junction, so as to secure communication with Alexandria. The repairs of the road have already been completed to Rectortown.

A gentleman, who left Sheridan's army on Monday, reports that the Rebels reoccupy Fisher's Hill, on the left of the position heretofore carried by Gen. Crook, and are erecting fortifications there. Our troops are in the neighborhood of Strasburg.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

TUESDAY, Oct. 18.—The subjoined dispatches reached the Department at Washington on the 18th:

"SHIP'S GAP, Oct. 16, 1864—3 p. m.

"We took Ship's Gap to-day, capturing a part of the 24th North Carolina. Two corps are represented to be at Lafayette, and one went South from Villanova Plain. They obstructed Snake Creek Pass to delay our trains, but by to-morrow I can move in any direction.

"W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen."

"Deserters from Hood's army report his force at 30,000. The strength of his cavalry is not known. There is no additional news from the Tennessee River, except that Roddy's forces moved from Tuscumbia yesterday.

"G. H. THOMAS, Major-Gen."

"CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 17, 1864.—10 p. m.

"The rear of Hood's army left Lafayette, going South, at daylight this morning.

"J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-Gen."

"CHATTANOOGA, Tenn, Monday, Oct. 17—3 p. m.

"Hood's main force was about Lafayette last night and Sherman at Ship's Gap.

"The report of yesterday that Hood was approaching Carpenter's Ferry was a mistake. He had not crossed Lookout Mountain last night.

"J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj.-Gen."

Another official dispatch, dated at Chattanooga yesterday, is as follows:

"I left Gen. Thomas at Ship's Gap, in Taylor's Ridge, at dark last night. The general and army are all right, and in the best of spirits. Hood won't fight, though offered repeatedly. His dreadful repulse at Allatoona has made him very cautious. Gen. Slocum is all right at Atlanta with plenty of provisions and forage. Hood's raid has produced no military result as yet. If he wants to invade Tennessee, as he has promised his men, he will lose by desertion twice as many as he has captured. The losses in men thus far have been in our favor. Hood demanded, over his own signature, the surrender of Resaca and Dalton, and said that if surrendered the white officers and men would be paroled in a few days; but that if the post were carried by assault 'no prisoners would be taken.' Rome is all right. The country south and south-west of Lafayette is exceedingly difficult for an inferior army vigorously pursued, consisting of narrow valleys, parallel to the ranges of Taylor's Ridge and Lookout Mountain, broken by rough hills and destitute of food for man or beast, until you reach the Coosa River, a distance equal to three days' forced marches.

C. A. DANA,
"Acting Sec. of War."

Hood's army has destroyed the railroad for 23 miles between Tunnel Hill and Resaca, also between Big Shanty and Allatoona. The Rebel commander demanded the surrender of Resaca, threatening the garrison with death if his command was not complied with. Col. Weaver of the 8th Ohio, commanding the post, refused to surrender. After some brisk skirmishing the Rebel force withdrew. The enemy advanced upon Dalton, which was surrendered without a shot by Col. Johnson of the 44th United States Colored Infantry, who could have easily held the town if so disposed. Tunnel Hill was unmolested. The cars and building at that station were destroyed. From that point Hood went southward on the road, and was confronted by the 4th Corps, under Gen. Stanley, at Snake Creek Gap. Severe fighting ensued. The result is not obtainable. Beauregard is reported to be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Mississippi, Hood being only the commander of this Department. Sherman is watching every move of his antagonist, and important operations may be expected soon from that quarter. A dispatch of the 18th reports Hood at Somerville. No reënforcements have reached him, and his militia have nearly all deserted him. Prominent military men believe that the Rebel movements will result disastrously to them. Some Rebel force is reported at Cedar Hill, near Springfield, Tenn., under Holmes. The guerrillas have opened a recruiting camp there.

Chattanooga advices say that Lieut. W. Grudo, 7th Kentucky, led a scout towards Lafayette, twenty-three miles distant, on October 12, drove a small squad of Rebels out of town, pursued them to their camp, capturing nine out of eleven, afterward fell in with fifteen hundred Rebel cavalry, and retreated. Some of his prisoners say Wheeler's whole command, comprising Martin's, Roddy's, Jones's and Patterson's cavalry, aggregating from eight to ten thousand, are all in the country toward Chattanooga and Dalton. The Rebels entered Resaca on the 12th, and took prisoners the only troops there—a colored regiment—by surprise. The Rebels thereafter moved upon Dalton. On Friday there was considerable alarm at Chattanooga, and every able-bodied man was put to work on the fortifications. At last advices Gen. Kilpatrick with his cavalry was at Dalton. No apprehensions are now felt for Chattanooga or Knoxville. Gen. Sherman has over one hundred days rations at Atlanta, and Knoxville has an abundance of provisions to stand a six months siege. At Chattanooga the Government storehouses are full of provisions, and large supplies besides are on the ground, covered with tarpaulins. Gen. Milroy was at Tullahoma, and Gen. Schofield at Chattanooga. A private trustworthy source says that on Saturday evening, the 15th, Hood's army was between Dalton and Lafayette, making for the latter place, with Sherman pressing him closely. Prominent military men say Hood's last move places him exactly in the position desired by Sherman. There was considerable excitement at Clarksville, Tenn., in consequence of reports brought in by scouts that the Rebel Gen. Lyon intended to attack the place. Government employés are all armed for additional defense of Clarksville.

Hood Retreating Southward—Occupation of Lafayette by the Union Troops.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Oct. 18, 1864.

The latest news from Gen. Sherman's army is that no enemy is in sight. Of his force, small bodies supposed to have been detached from Hood's army, are hovering around our front. Hood, with the main body of his army, is supposed to be retreating Southward. One of our army corps was at Lafayette yesterday.

A Rebel Raid into Vermont—Banks Robbed and Men Shot.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.

A party of twenty-five armed men rode into St. Albans this afternoon, and robbed the three banks there of $150,000. It is supposed they were Southerners from the Border of Canada. Five citizens were shot, one, it is thought, fatally. Having accomplished their object, the band left immediately for Canada.

LATER.—The man Morrison, who was shot through the body, has since died.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.

An invasion of this town took place to-day. Some twenty or twenty-five armed desperadoes, supposed to be in the Rebel employ, from Canada, made an assault on the several banks about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The National Bank was robbed of about $50,000, mostly in bills. The St. Albans Bank was robbed of between $70,000 and $80,000, and the Franklin County Bank of a considerable amount. Some twenty horses were also seized and carried off. Several citizens who resisted were deliberately shot; two were wounded seriously, and, it is feared, fatally—E. J. Morrison, a contractor, and C. H. Huntington, a jeweler. Several others are reported slightly injured.

The Rebels threatened to burn the town, and left in the direction of Canada. A large party of armed citizens have gone in pursuit.

The attack began about four o'clock this afternoon. The cashier of one of the banks was locked up in his safe, where he remained a considerable time. The raiders came in the guise of travelers, and were roaming about the town some little time before the attack.

The War in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.

The Democrat's Jefferson City special, says that Gen. Fiske returned this morning from a reconnoissance to Booneville.

The Rebel force that attacked Glasgow under Gen. Clark was fully 4,000 strong, while Shelby with some 2,000 shelled the town from the opposite side of the river. The Rebels lost between two and three hundred killed and wounded. Our loss was thirty or forty.

Col. Harding surrendered on condition that his men should be paroled and furnished an escort through the Rebel lines, the officers to be permitted to wear their side-arms, retain their horses and other property.

Quantrell and Jackman were with the Rebel army, with commands, they being recognized as Confederate officers. So is Bill Anderson.

Price encamped at Marshall, Lafayette County, Sunday night, and occupied the country between that place and Lexington. He is said to be greatly encouraged at the small forces to oppose him. He talks confidently of wintering in the State.

Anderson, Jackman and others, have enlisted a large number of recruits in North Missouri. Chariton and Howard Counties have each furnished 1,500; Boone, 2,000; Randolph, 1,000; Calloway and Monroe, 800 each.

In addition to the recruits, the Rebels are constantly gathering arms from the captured garrisons, and their army is assuming alarming proportions.

NEW ROOFING.—All who are about to construct or repair roofs should examine "Green's Patent Roofing," advertised herewith. It seems to be waterproof and measurably fire-proof, and to combine economy with durability. But examine and judge for yourself.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 19.

10,000 U.S. 6s 1881, reg. 106½	600 Hudson River R. 123
12,000 U.S. 6s 1881 coup. 105½	100 do. b30 123
5,000 U.S. 6s 5-20 coup. 107¼	100 do. b30 122¾
20,000 Treas. Notes 7 3-10 105	100 do. b10 122
1,000 U.S. 10-40 coupon 94	100 do. 121½
35,000 U.S. 6s, 1 yr. cert. 95½	300 do. 121
64,000 do. 95	100 do. 120½
5,000 Ohio & Miss. Cert. 34	1200 Reading Railroad b30 121
6,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s 114	700 do. 120½
3,000 Erie 2d Mortg. 1879 117	200 do. b10 120½
1,000 Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st Mortgage 100	800 do. 120
1,000 Hud. Riv. 2d Mtg. 119	250 Michigan Cen. RR. 121
1,000 Alt. & T. Haute Inc. 82	200 Mich. So. & N. I. RR. 65
6,000 Chic. & N.W. 1st m 94	100 do. 64¾
500 Chic. & Alt. Inc. bds 90	500 do. 64½
1,000 Pen. Coal Co. 1st mg. 106	1000 do. 64½
3,000 Miss. State 6s 65	400 do. 64
100 Canton Co. 33	100 do. s30 64
10 Del. & Hudson Canal 163	500 do. 64½
10 do. 163½	300 do. b3 64½
100 Quicksilver Min. Co. 77¼	146 Illinois Central RR. 119
50 do. 77½	100 do. 117½
100 Atl. Mail S. S. Co. s30 169	400 do. 117
500 Cumb. Coal pref. 54	1100 Chic. & N. W. RR. 40
200 do. b30 54	200 do. b30 40
1200 do. b10 54	100 do. 39½
500 do. 53½	300 do. 39
600 do. 53½	100 Chic. & N. W. Pref. 74
100 Cen. Coal Co. 59	200 do. 73½
100 do. 57	100 do. b10 74
400 Mariposa Mining Co. 33	100 Cleve & Pitts b10 95
100 Copake Iron Mine 4	200 do. s10 96
35 N. Y. Central RR. 118	200 do. 96½
50 do. 117¼	100 do. b10 96½
100 do. s10 117	200 Chic. Bur. & Quincy 121½
300 do. s30 116½	100 Chicago & Alton RR. 85
100 do. 117	50 Chicago & R. I. b30 89½
100 Erie Railway s30 96	200 do. 89½
300 do. s30 96½	100 do. 89
300 do. s10 97	100 do. s10 89
100 do. b10 97½	500 do. 89½
900 do. 97½	19 Pitts, Ft. W. & Chic. 95
800 do. b10 97½	500 do. 94
500 do. 97¼	200 do. 94½
400 do. 97½	200 do. 94½

SECOND BOARD.

10,000 U. S. 6s 1881, coup. 105½	200 Hudson River RR. 121½
3,000 do. 105	1000 Reading RR. 121½
7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s cou. 107½	100 do. s10 120½
7,000 U. S. 6s, 1 year cer. 94½	850 Mich. Cen. RR. 121
35,000 do. 94½	200 Mich. So. & N. I. RR. 63½
3,000 Tenn. State 6s, 1896 56	400 Chi. & R. I. RR. b30 89
20,000 O. & Miss. cer. b30 34	100 Ill. Central RR. 117½
20,000 American Gold b3 208	300 do. 117½
400 Canton Co. 32	200 do. s10 117
100 Cumb. Coal pref. 53	100 Chicago & N. W. RR. 40
100 do. b30 52½	100 do. 40½
100 Ch. Bur. & Q. RR. b30 122	200 Chic. & N. W. pref. 74½
400 Erie Railway s17 96½	300 do. 74½
500 do. 97½	100 do. b10 74½
100 do. s10 96½	100 Clev. & Pitts RR. 97
600 do. s10 96½	100 Mil. & P. du Ch. RR. 46
2000 do. s10 95	50 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 95
1000 do. s10 94	100 do. 95¼
100 do. s10 94½	100 do. 95½
500 do. 97	400 do. 96
400 do. 96½	

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19—P. M.

Gold opened at 210, sold as low as 208¾, and closed at 207½@208.

The China, for Liverpool, took out $144,000 in specie.

Stocks have been irregular, and compared with yesterday's rates are generally lower. The variations as compared with the closing business were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Erie	1½	Rock Island	½

DECLINED.

New-York Central	¼	North-Western	½
Hudson River	½	North-Western preferred	½
Reading	¼	Cleveland and Pittsburg	½
Michigan Southern	¼	Fort Wayne	½

Cumberland was active and rose 2½ per cent. Erie was the special favorite of the day, and rose to 97½, an advance of 1½, and at one time on the street sold at 98. The business in this stock has been very large for some days, and it has plainly sustained the whole list. There is a cloud of some kind over the market, and outside the usual circle of speculators there is a disposition to remain quiet until after the election. Erie at the Second Board was lower, and the rest of the list higher. Gold closed at 4 p. m. at 209. Stocks are steady, but buyers are not disposed to operate freely.

Money has been offered in great abundance to borrowers on call at 6@7 ₱ cent. The supply exceeds the demand in this direction. Commercial paper shows no material change. The rates are 8 to 12 for prime and fair names. The payments on account of the new loan are large and obtain gold interest, but the money market is thus far unaffected. United States Notes are not superabundant anywhere.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $6,629,379 57; for Customs, $197,000; Payments, $4,201,863.77; on account of loan, $3,000,000; Balance, $19,581,509 08.

Sterling is quoted at 109¾ for bankers', in gold, and 5.11¼@5.16¼ for francs.

The Ninth National Bank will redeem at par the bills of circulation of the North Bank of Boston.

The wholesale clothing trade sympathizes with the depression of the trade in dry goods. Business is exceedingly dull, owing in part to the causes which affect trade generally, and partly to the unwillingness of country dealers to lay in heavy stocks in the existing state of things. The stock of goods on hand is very large, and the dull sales have induced one of the largest houses to open their warerooms, filled with half a million worth of goods, for a retail trade.

Grain, Provision and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, 1864.

ASHES—The market is dull and lower; sales of 50 bbls. at $10 75 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls.

BEESWAX—Yellow Western has been in good demand and firmer, but closes dull at 60c.

COTTON—There has been no improvement in the demand since our last, and prices remain heavy and nominal at about $1 20 for Middlings.

COFFEE—There has been considerable inquiry for parcels in bond, besides a fair business with trade, and holders are steady at previous rates; Prime Rio is quoted at 40c.; fair to good, 36@39c.; ordinary, 35@37c.; and fair to good cargoes, 37@39c.; the transactions embrace, within a couple of days, 3,500 bags Rio in lots to the trade, and about 17,000 bags Rio and Santos in bond, for export, on private terms.

COAL—The market is largely supplied with Domestic, and prices tend downward. The inquiry for the East has fallen off, and our stock is increasing. The supply of Cumberland is likely to prove much larger at Georgetown the residue of the year, and much lower prices are anticipated; we quote Hard from yard at $9@$10 50c. Foreign is scarce and wanted; we hear only of a sale of 160 tuns Nova Scotia Gas on terms we did not learn.

COPPER—American Ingot has been decidedly more active, and under the rapid advance in gold and exchange prices improved, but the market closed up dull and heavy at 47@48c. for Balto and Lake. New Sheathing and Yellow Metal are firm and in fair request at 72c. and 58c.

CANDLES have been in moderate request and steady at 30@35c. for Adamantine, 45c. for Sperm, and 65c. for Patent.

DRUGS AND DYES—All articles under this heading have ruled extremely dull during the past two or three days, but prices have undergone no essential change; we quote Alum at 5@5½c.; Balsam Copaiba, $1 25; do. Peru, $3 50; Camphor, $1 40 for Refined; Castor Oil, $3 40; Caustic Soda, 12@12½c.; Cubebs, 50c.; Epsom Salts, 4½c.; Gum Arabic, 65@85c. for Picked, and 50@65c. for Sorts; Jalap, $3@$3 50; Licorice Paste, 25@30c.; Oil Lemon, $6@$6 50; Saleratus, 23c.; Sal Soda, 4¼@4½c.; Soda Ash, 5½@5¾c.; and Tartaric Acid, $1 12@$1 15.

DRY GOODS—The market remains extremely quiet, but prices are without special change; we quote Logwood at $25@$28 for Jamaica; Fustic, at $60 for Maracaibo; Lima Wood, $150@$170; and Japan Wood $95@$100.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour opened heavy and 10c. lower on the common grades, but with a reaction in gold prices, improved, and the market closed steady, with a good demand. Trade and Family brands are also firmer and fairly active. The sales are 16,400 bbls. at $8 40@$8 75 for Superfine State; $8 75@$9 25 for Extra State, closing at $8 90@$9 25; $9 25@$9 50 for Fancy State; $9 25@$9 65 for the low grades of Western Extra; $9 75@$10 10 for Shipping Ohio; $10 25@$11 50 for Trade and Family brands, and $10@$14 25 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour at the opening of 'Change ruled heavy, but closed firmer and in demand; sales of 470 bbls. at $8 90@$9 40 for the low grades of Extra, and $9 50@$11 75 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is fairly active, and closes better; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $10 40@$11 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $11 25@$14 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is dull and heavy; sales of 175 bbls. at $7 50@$8 75. Corn Meal is dull, with small sales at $7 25 for Jersey, and $8 for Brandywine.

FRUIT—The market for both Foreign and Domestic Dried and Green Fruits has been more active, the inquiry being entirely from the trade; there is no particular change in prices, and we repeat the quotations of last week, viz.: New Raisins at $6 for Bunch and $5 60 for Layers; Leghorn Citron, 35@37½c.; Currants, 17c.; Sardines, 55@56c. per half-box; Smyrna Figs, 35c.; Brazil Nuts, 16½@17c.; French Walnuts, 13½@14c.; San Blas Coconuts, $58; E. R. Apples, $3 50@$4; N. R. do., $3@$3 50, and Western, in lots, $4 50@$5.

FISH of all kinds, remain exceedingly dull, and the sales making are only in a retail way; we quote Dry Cod at $8 25@$9 50; Mackerel, $18@$20 for large No. 1 Mass.; $12 50@$13 50 for No. 2 do.; and $11@$11 50 for do. No. 3; Herrings at 60@65 for scaled, and $47@$50 for No. 1.

GRAIN—The Wheat market opened quiet with little offering, and closed nominally 3c. to 7c. per bush. better and firm; sales of 15,600 bush. Old Spring in store at $1 87@$1 90; 38,400 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 92@$2 00; Milwaukee Club is nominal at $1 94@$2 02; Amber do. is nominal at $2 03@$2 05; 13,600 bush. Red Western at $2 03@$2 10; Amber do. is held at $2 12@$2 20, with buyers at $2 17 for Choice. Barley is fairly active, but prices are irregular; sales of 54,000 bush. at $1 70@$1 80 for Canada East, and $1 90@$2 for Canada West. Barley Malt is in fair demand; sales of 3,600 bush. at $2 05@$2 20 for choice. Oats are scarce and better and in good demand; sales of 65,000 bush. at 81c. for Western. Rye is better and in fair demand; sales of 7,300 bush. Western at $1 42. Corn is freely offered, closes easier and quite active at the conclusion; sales of 50,000 bush. at $1 50@$1 51 for Mixed Western, and $1 65 for White do.

GUNNIES have been quiet, but prices are steady at 23@42c. for Bags, and 29c. for Cloth.

HIDES have been in good demand from the trade, and prices have advanced one cent per pound, with the rise in gold, but closed dull and heavy on its fall. We quote as follows: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 35@38c.; Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 36@37c.; Rio Grande, 34@35c.; Orinoco, 30@31c.; California, 33@34c.; Central American, 31@32c.; Matamoras, 33@34c.; Vera Cruz, 30@31c.; Tampico, 30@31c.; Bogota, 31@32c.; Maracaibo, 29@30c.; Bahia, 28@29c.; Porto Cabello, 29@30c.; Truxillo, 29@30c.; Rio Hache, dry and pickled, 23@24c.; Curacoa, 21@22c.; St. Domingo and Port au Platt, 21@22c.; Western, 25@26c.; Mines, 30@31c.; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 24@36c.; Sierra Leone, 34@35c.; Gambia and Bissao, 33@34c.; Zanzibar, 23@25c. Dry Salted Sides—Chili, 26@27c.; Payta, 26@27c.; Maranham, 24@25c.; Pernambuco, 24@25c.; Bahia, 23@24c.; Matamoras, 24@25c.; Maracaibo, 21@22c.; Savanilla, 23@24c.; Sandwich Island, 23@24c. Wet Salted Hides—Buenos Ayres, 17@18c.; Rio Grande, 17@18c.; California, 17@17½c.; Para, 17@17½c.; New-Orleans, 14@15c.; Western and Country, 14@15c.; City Slaughter, 15@16c. East India Stock—Calcutta, City Slaughter, 35c.; Calcutta, Dead Green, 30c.; Calcutta, Buffalo, 24c.; Singapore, Buffalo, 20@22c.

HEMP—Manila has been decidedly more active and firmer, owing to favorable advices from Europe and the rapid advance in Gold, but on its decline the market was scarcely so much firmness, and the market closes dull at 17c.; other descriptions are quiet at $2 50@$3 60 for Jute; $6 for Russia clean; $1 60@$1 90 for Undressed American, and $3 20@$3 50 for dressed do.

HOPS have been in fair request for home consumption at about former prices. We quote at 25@33c. for Common to Prime, and 40@55c. for this year's growth.

HAY—The inquiry is only limited, mainly for Government use, and prices are unchanged; sales of 600 bales at $1 25@$1 35c. for prime, and select lots at $1 60@$1 70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

IRON—The market for Pig ruled firm, and prices had an upward tendency while gold was on the upward turn, but on its decline the market became flat and prices favored the buyer; we quote at the close at $62@$63 for Scotch, and $63@$63 50 for American.

INDIGO remains quiet, with small sales at $1 55@$1 75 for Manila; $1 40@$1 70 for Madras, and $3 50 for Guatemala.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been in good request and firmer, though without quotable variation. Oak Sole rules quiet at former prices. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 47@50c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 50@53c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 50@53c.; Oak Slaughter, light cropped, good, 56@58c.; Oak Slaughter, middle cropped, good, 56@60c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 33@34½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 37@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 31@34c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 34@35c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 35@37c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 36@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 33@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 34@36c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 33@36c.

LIME—Rockland remains steady, with a moderate business at $1 25 for common, and $1 75 for lump.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce and Pine is scarce and firmly held; sales are reported at $21@$25, usual terms.

LATHS have been in fair request and steady at $2 25.

LEAD—Pig has slightly advanced, but closes dull at 13½@14c. for Foreign, and 12½c. for Galena, Bar 18c. and Sheet and Pipe 20c., cash.

MOLASSES—A fair trade is doing at steady rates; sales of 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 80@85c.; 50 bbls. New-Orleans at $1 10; and some 300 hhds. Porto Rico chiefly at 90c., but including a few very choice parcels at 96c.@$1.

NAVAL STORES—All descriptions are held with more firmness. We quote: Spirits of Turpentine at $3 10@$3 30. Rosin at $17@$18 for common; $19@$23 for strained and No. 2, and $25@$35 for No. 1, white and pale. Tar at $10@$11 for domestic, and $14 for foreign. Pitch, $23 for No. 1, city.

OILS—Linseed is dull and lower; small sales are reported at $1 80. Fish Oils are also quiet, and prices are nominal at $1 40@$1 45 for Crude Whale, $1 60@$1 65 for Bleached Winter do., $2 07½@$2 10 for Crude Sperm, and $2 25@$2 30 for Winter Unbleached do. Lard Oil is steady at $1 90 for No. 1.

OIL CAKE—The market is quiet and is unsettled; sales of 200 tons Western at $76@$77 50 cash.

OIL MEAL—The market is inactive, and prices are nominal; the supply is good.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is decidedly more active, but prices have declined and closes heavy. For future delivery we hear of sales of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, buyer all October, at $43 50; 1,000 bbls. do., buyer until the 15th of November, at $43 50; and 500 bbls. do., buyer until 10th of November, at $43 25. The sales, check up and regular way, are 11,600 bbls. (part last evening) at $39 50@$40 for Old Mess, $42@$42 37½ for New Mess. Beef is steady and fairly active; sales of 375 bbls. at $16@$19 50 for Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for Extra do. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Hams are steady; small sales of Western at $25. Cut Meats are steady but quiet. Bacon is inactive. Lard opened heavy, but closed firmer and fairly active; sales of 5,875 bbls. at 19½@19¾c. for No. 1, 20@21½c. for fair and prime Steam, and 21½@22c. for Kettle-Rendered.

PETROLEUM—Has been more active, and under a decided advance in gold a few days ago, the market ruled strong and outer prices realized, but the reduction in gold yesterday completely unsettled the market, and prices were decidedly lower, closing dull at 42@43c. for Crude, 64@65c. for Refined in bond, and 77@78c. for do. free.

RICE—There is less doing to-day, but the market remains steady at 13@12¾c. for Rangoon.

SUGARS—For Raw there has been a fair inquiry from refiners and the trade, but prices are still somewhat unsettled. Fair refining is worth about 16½c.; sales of [illegible] hhds., including Cuba, at 16½@19½, and Porto Rico at [illegible]. Refined are quoted at [illegible] for Hards.

SEEDS—The market is inactive for Timothy and Clover Seeds, and prices in the absence of business are nominal. Rough Flax Seed is in fair request, but at lower and variable rates; sales of 4,600 bush. at $3 05@$3 15 per bush.

SALTPETER—Crude remains dull and nominal. Nitrate Soda is in moderate demand at previous prices.

SPELTER—Foreign remains dull and prices are nominal at 7c. Good Lehigh is quoted at 13½@13¾c.

SPICES have been in moderate request, and prices generally are supported, without, however, any particular variation in prices.

TIN—Pig has advanced, but closes quiet at 65@67c. for Banca; 58c. for Straits, and 57c. for English. Plates are firm at $19 50 for I. C. Charcoal, and $18 50 for I. C. W. Charcoal.

TALLOW—The market has been more active, and has fluctuated rapidly with exchange, and closes heavy; sales of 100,000 lbs. at 16@16½c. for Western; 16@16½c. for City; 16@16½c. for Eastern and Southern; Butchers' Association is nominal at 17½c. cash.

TOBACCO—This market has been completely unsettled by the fluctuations in Gold, and the sales have been only to a moderate extent. Prices are nominal at the close.

WOOL—has been only moderately active since our last, but prices generally are supported. There are only a few manufacturers in town, and they are purchasing only such lots as would supply their actual wants. We quote American fleeces at 90@95c. for Natives; and ¼ Merinos to Saxony fleeces, Pulled, 75@90c. for No. 1 to extra; California, 35@65c.; South American, 30@35c. for unwashed Mestizas and Merinos; Cape Good Hope, 55@60c.; and Smyrna at 35@40c. for unwashed, and 60@70c. for washed.

WHISKY—The market opened dull and heavy, but [illegible]

See Eighth Page.

For the N. Y. Tribune.

The Black Brigade.

BY ISAAC M'LELLAN.

Charge, gallant comrades, charge!
Charge on, ye hearts of steel;
Charge till your scowling tyrants
Before your bayonets reel.
Your veins with unpaid labor
For years in vain have bled;
In moldering, roofless cabins
Your choicest years have sped,
While in their sumptuous mansions,
In purple and in gold,
Your lordly masters revel'd,
Beneath our banner's fold.

And now they scorn that standard
With all its stripes and stars,
They raise the mocking streamer
Of Slavery, with its bars;
But where'er they muster,
Whatever flag they bear,
We tell them that their bondmen,
Defying them, are there;
In trench, in ship, in fortress,
Where'er they make a stand,
They have against their legions
The black man's heart and hand.

Yes, slaves of old Kentucky,
Arkansas, Tennessee,
Of Georgia, South Carolina,
We must and shall be free;
In sugar fields, in cotton-lands,
And where the tall rice grows,
We've toil'd, we've pined, we've fainted,
Lash'd on with cruel blows;
Our children have been stolen,
Our wives to Slavery sold,
Our best, our bravest have been cast
Untimely in the mold.

Now, gallant men, remember well,
Our wrongs, our bleeding woes;
Think that in yonder Rebel camp
Are swarming thick our foes;
Think for each blow we strike to-day
We strike a tyrant low.
Strike, then, for God and Liberty,
With Freedom in each blow!
Think of Fort Pillow, of that trench
On Carolina's shore;
Think of unsparing slaughter
And unavenged gore.

It brightens, ah, it brightens!
The glorious day is near;
The Rebel camps of Richmond
Are withering in their fear.
The sabers of grim Sheridan
Are racing in the vale,
While Sherman's stalwart veterans
Make Georgian cheeks grow pale.
Our marching ranks—the black, the white—
Triumphant gird the shore,
Engirdling all the land with steel
Till Treason is no more.

It brightens, ah, it brightens!
Bright o'er the Northern sky
I see the triple colors
Commingling soft their dye.
It is the flame of Liberty,
The watch-fire of the free,
Shining o'er darkling forest,
And o'er the ocean waves;
A signal to the Bondmen
That they no more are slaves;
That nevermore oppression
Shall send them to their graves.

Ah, sweet that roseate morning
Shall dawn in purple skies;
Each valley, plain and mountain
Enkindled with its dyes.
'Twill light the Flag resplendent,
From Gulf to Northern lake;
Where rough Atlantic surges
And Pacific billows break.
O'er all the realm majestic
Triumphantly shall wave
Our consecrated banner,
The symbol of the brave.

Far down the Southern valleys,
By cliff, and stream, and plain,
Repose the sacred ashes
Of our dear brethren slain.
Devoted, noble kindred,
We sorrow still for you.
We weave the white immortelles,
We twine the votive yew.
Live in our hearts forever,
Your memories shall be sweet
While in a Northern bosom
The blood of life shall beat.

OUR NATIONAL TREASURY.

[Number One.]

The Biography of a Greenback.

Conspicuous among the many prominent and costly public buildings which adorn the otherwise unimposing city of Washington, stands the United States Treasury. It has always been an object of much interest to strangers and visitors, and now that the splendid west wing is completed, and the whole vast and often complex machinery of the entire department—extended and remodeled as it has been in order to meet the increased and daily increasing demands of the Government service—is in perfect working order, it has become the principal object of attraction to all who have occasion to visit the city, either on business or pleasure.

The National currency, thanks to the good credit of the Government and the loyalty of the people, is now so extensively circulated, and greenbacks, if not quite "as good as gold," are everywhere held in such high esteem that any other kind of money is seldom seen in the current transactions of the day. Familiar as these promises to pay are, however, there are few who know anything about the several processes through which they pass, preparatory to their issue and circulation among the people.

Among the numerous biographies of the day, the biography of a bank note, or rather a United States Treasury note, cannot, therefore, be read without interest and profit. Prior to 1862 the money issues of the Government were executed by the bank note engravers and companies of New-York. The difficulties which grew out of printing the public securities at a point distant from the seat of Government, and allowing plates and dies of such great value to remain in the hands of parties only commercially connected with the Government, and the monopoly power which these companies were thus enabled to exercise, giving them power to control prices and dictate terms to the Government, induced the late Secretary of the Treasury to seek some means of bringing the whole business more immediately under his control.

The printing of the public money in the Treasury was begun in the Autumn of 1862. New presses and new machinery have been added from time to time, until now the whole enormous aggregate of the National Currency, with the exception of the notes issued by the National Banks, which are prepared in New-York, are engraved, printed, sealed, separated and trimmed in the Treasury building. We desire to give a brief description of the different processes through which these notes pass in their course through the various divisions of the Department.

Beginning with the first step in the long ladder which our embryo Greenback must climb ere it receives its *coup de grace* and is sent on its final mission, we first visit the

NATIONAL CURRENCY BUREAU.

Here the printing of the Government paper money and other work incidental to the preparation of the vast issues of the department is carried on. It occupies the whole or greater portion of the basement, sub-basement and upper floors of the building, an area the proportions of which will be better realized when it is remembered that the ground upon which the building stands exceeds three acres in extent. The building is composed of five stories, exclusive of the sub-basement. Its entire length is 520 feet, and its width 288 feet.

Armed with the necessary pass, which the courteous attention of the Secretary has supplied on short notice, we enter the vast building at the south-east basement door, touch our hat to the captain of the day-watch, note the hour on the clock just inside the entrance, and pass on through a long hall dimly lighted by the door we have just entered, to another entrance or rather screen, with an aperture in the center, through which the employees of the Bureau daily enter and leave their several divisions of labor. Every division, compartment or screen in the Treasury has its own particular special use, and this is only like the others in this respect. Immediately behind this screen are stationed a watchman and assistant, whose duty it is to see that all the employees, both male and female, are "on hand" at the regulation hour, to report absentees, and generally to supervise all the arrivals and departures. It is also made the duty of this watchman or door-keeper to see that no person not officially connected with the Department enters the note-printing bureau unless he has a pass from the Secretary of the Treasury. This regulation is strictly enforced.

Pursuing our way through a small group of large-hooped women who throng the entrance, we reach the office of the Superintendent or Chief of the first division of the National Note Bureau, situated in the south-east corner of the west wing of the building. This is by no means our first visit, and after having our pass viséd by Mr. Clark, who hands it to an assistant for record, we start in company with that gentleman on our tour of investigation.

Our first visit is to the Forging Room. This apartment, or rather subterranean chamber, could not fail to have pleased the Cyclopean giants, Brontes, Steropes, and Arges, who constructed the artillery of the thunder-darting Jove, so admirably adapted is it to the purposes to which it is devoted. It is located in the sub-basement of the building, equally removed from the various other divisions of the Bureau, and where the noise from the work is completely deadened. In the Forge Room, or Blacksmith's shop, as it is more familiarly known, all the forging required in the Department is done. The forges, of which there are two, are driven by one of Alden's Patent Blow Fans, and one or other of them is kept in constant operation.

Between the Forging and the Machine shops is located the Engine-room, where are found one of Poole & Hunt's, Baltimore, upright Engines, working away like a young Titan. This engine is nominally of four horse power; but by keeping it under a strong pressure of steam, a power of six horses is obtained, and by an ingeniously contrived economy it is made to drive not only the machinery in the basement, but also that on the floor above, which we shall have occasion to describe soon.

From the Forging Room we pass readily to the Machine shop, with which the former is immediately connected, the whole forming one main division of the sub-basement, 90 feet long and 25 feet wide. This apartment is furnished with lathes, planes, drills, &c., adapted to the construction of all the new, and the repair of all the old, machinery required or used in the building. Without this important auxiliary, troublesome and frequently dangerous delays would be submitted to. Experience has taught the very efficient chief of this Bureau that even Government Printing Offices are not exempt from the accidents which sometimes befall the best regulated families, and he has provided against the consequences of their too frequent recurrence by this timely provision. With this machine room in operation he is, to a great extent, if not wholly, independent of outside manufacturers and dealers. If a machine of which, as we shall presently see, there are over 300 in operation in different parts of the building is broken or otherwise out of order, the injured or refractory member is brought here, and, to use a departmentism, is adjusted in "due course," and reassigned to its appropriate work.

Formerly all the elaborate and costly machinery necessary in the manufacture of the paper money and other issues of the Department, had to be purchased in New-York and other cities of the East and brought to Washington at an enormous outlay of time and money. The saving in cost of freight, and the delay necessary to its safe transmission, has already saved an immense outlay to the Government.

There are six turning-lathes, one grinding machine, one drill-press, three planing-machines at present in operation in this room. On our last visit we noticed a trimming machine intended for use in the separating and trimming of Treasury Notes which had just been completed and would be ready for use in a day or two. The work and general appearance of this machine will compare favorably with that of machines made by the best establishments elsewhere.

There being no Foundery connected with the Department, the casting necessary for the several machines constructed here, is done at the U. S. NAVY YARD and other places outside the building. Connected with the Machine Shop are commodious Store-rooms supplied with iron, oil, tools, and the numerous other articles required in the prosecution of its numerous details.

Mr. J. Q. Larmon, the master-machinist of the shop, informed us that but three machines, viz. a bolt-cutter, a shaping machine, and a gear-cutting machine were needed to complete the complement of the establishment and they would soon be supplied.

The shrill whistle of the engine in the court-yard of the building reminds us that the hour usually allotted to refreshment has arrived—it is noon. At one o'clock it will sound again and then we will accompany you to the Paper-making room adjoining. We are now about to enter upon a new phase of our subject. We have, as Jack Tar would say, been sounding our subject, and have found bottom—and a pretty deep one too—in the Forging and Machine Shops.

We now mount a flight of stone stairs to the basement floor, and enter the

PAPER-MAKING ROOM.

Here we propose to devote the hour which must elapse before work is resumed, to a brief statement of the main causes which led to the organization of this important branch of the Note-printing department.

Until within a comparatively recent period, the paper necessary for the use of the Bureau has been made and supplied by manufacturers in Connecticut, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. Earnest efforts were made during the first two years to secure a peculiar kind of paper, the manufacture of which should be known only to the Government, and exclusively used by it. A Committee of the American Academy of Science was appointed by the late Secretary of the Treasury, to make investigations and report upon the feasibility of obtaining such a fabric. In October, 1862, a new description of paper known as "membrane" paper was presented to the Secretary which seemed to satisfy the required conditions. Arrangements were at once perfected for its manufacture in the building, and after a series of experiments by Dr. Stuart Gwyn, its inventor, and the present Chief of the Bureau, Mr. Spencer M. Clark, a successful result was thought to have been achieved. About half a million dollars of the fractional currency had been printed on this paper, when it was found that numerous spurious and counterfeit issues of this money were being circulated. Many of these imitations were so admirably executed as almost to defy detection, and a change was at once deemed necessary.

The manufacture of a paper combining the qualities necessary for plate printing, as well as being anti-photographic and not liable to split, was at once a desideratum and a necessity. It was accordingly resolved to make further experiments which were again entrusted to Dr. Gwyn. This gentleman, to whom in conjunction with Mr. Clark, the Government is largely indebted for their persistent efforts in the teeth of determined and continued opposition from almost every quarter, has at last succeeded in producing a paper which we have every reason to think will baffle the energies of counterfeiters for some time to come. We say for some time, for we are of those who believe that complete immunity from danger is impossible—that what is made by human hands can be unmade or duplicated by the same agency. In other words, that the only security against fraudulent issues of the national currency, consists in a frequent change either in the composition of the materials and in their manufacture, or in the form and appearance of the moneys themselves—which is pretty much the same thing.

But to return to the Paper-mill before which we have kept you standing, to our mutual discomfort longer than we at first hoped. Restrain your impatience, my indulgent but anxious reader. Thus far all has been "fine weather and fair sailing," but we now reach a point in our exploration, where neither interrogation nor exclamation will avail us any thing—a branch of our subject within which the jealous eye of the outside world may not peer. All we know is that it is not a full-stop, and we are thankful for that.

The experiments of Messrs. Gwyn and Clark, just alluded to, resulted in the production of a paper at once firm in texture, smooth of surface, and of the required density, with the all-important additional advantage of being completely anti-photographic. This great and essential feature is gained by introducing into the pulp of which the paper is composed a fiber which mingles with the pulp in the process of manufacture, and which cannot be photographed without discoloring the paper to which it is desired to transfer impressions, giving it the appearance of a coarse black spider-web. As this fiber is made *in* the paper and not merely attached to the surface, it cannot be removed without destroying the paper. Thus all attempts to counterfeit money printed on it will be baffled. The room we are now visiting is fitted with the necessary mills and machinery to make this paper, driven by a 20 horse power engine of the most elaborate manufacture, and as we have already said is most jealously and securely guarded, no one, not even the Secretary himself, being allowed to enter. A considerable amount of this fibrous paper is already made, and about the first of October the printing of the fractional currency on it will commence.

The balance of the national securities have been hitherto printed on the common bank-note paper, which, being a commercial commodity, does not itself furnish any special guard against counterfeiting or fraudulent issues. The paper is purchased of the manufacturers, delivered to the Department by the express company in boxes, containing ten packages of a thousand sheets each, which are deposited in the paper-room. The receipts of the express company; the invoices of the manufacturers; their bills presented to the Auditor for settlement; the books of the paper-room, and the amount of currency issued, furnish the data from which it may be ascertained whether any unauthorized paper passes through the Department.

From the paper-room the packages are delivered to the superintendent of the counting-room, where they are counted, and whence they are delivered to the various subdivisions of the Bureau.

As we shall have occasion to visit and speak of those several subdivisions in the course of our afternoon's walk, we will, if you please, pass round the mill instead of through it, and renew our subject where we last left it.

THE INK ROOM.

Another phase in the biography of our Treasury note or bond is the manufacture of the ink with which it is printed. The transition from paper to ink is at once natural and easy, and we accordingly find it carried on in a small adjoining room on the opposite side of the hall. The mills, six in number, driven by a small engine similar to that in the machine room, are grinding away upon as many different colored inks which are supplied to the various press-rooms as fast as they are required for printing. That mill in the corner of the room, and furthest from you, as you enter the door, is grinding the green ink so well known, and so much esteemed, on the back of our uniform National currency, and from which they take their distinctive and familiar name of "Greenback." The mill next to it has a "batch" of purple ink in it. Look how smooth and bright it is. It has been "going through the mill" for the last four hours, and the Superintendent says it will require two hours more grinding before the process will be complete. It is one of the most valuable inks in use, and is used in backing the twenty-five cent currency notes. It is harder and therefore requires more grinding than the other inks. The colors are not made in the building, but are received dry from the manufacturer, and the proper quantity of oil having been added, the dough or paste is then ready for the mill. Some thirty different pigments are used, as many as eight being sometimes used to effect one combination. The six mills are in constant operation, and the daily product is about 400 pounds, or *over a ton per week*. A row of large cans, twelve in number, are ranged on a platform on the side of the room as you enter. Each of these cans is capable of holding between five and six hundred pounds of ink. As each "batch" of ink is ground it is put in one or the other of these cans and supplied thence to the press rooms above. Inks made here are all of the very finest quality, and this said, the subject of ink-making, in this connection, is exhausted; for any one who has visited a paint shop has seen the whole process, on perhaps a smaller scale. Mr. Wm. McClure has charge of the Ink Room.

We have now got the machine, the paper and the ink—the *materiel* with which to print the note or other issue desired to be made. It is now necessary to produce the impression which is to impart the requisite value—and this brings us somewhat abruptly—for we have to pass other adjoining rooms and minor details to reach it—to the

ENGRAVING ROOMS.

This is perhaps the most interesting feature of the whole operation of making money. It is certainly the most important, as without the aid of the most skillful workmen and the utmost care and circumspection in the prosecution of their work, the notes which are now everywhere received so freely as the "current coin of the realm," would be liable to imitation by every counterfeiter in the country, and of course would be utterly worthless to the Government as well as for the purposes of commerce.

There are, as is generally known, three general methods of producing pictures or impressions by engraving—these are lithography or engraving on stone, wood engraving, and copper and steel plate engraving. Engraving upon copper or steel is the only style used in producing Bank notes, or in this case, the Government issues of money. Steel has been substituted for copper as being harder and therefore less liable to wear out in printing. The engraving of a Treasury note or bond would doubtless be considered by many—and perhaps not least so by the artist and engraver himself—a very tedious operation. Its various parts usually occupy in their different stages of progress, from one to twelve months. The average time is about four months—longer in fact than to build a moderate sized house. Let us see what keeps it in hand so long. Step out, for it is already past two, and we have a long walk as well as a long talk before us. You see that oblong room at the end of the long hall, through the windows of which the strong light is shining. That is one of the Art or

PICTORIAL ENGRAVING ROOMS.

The Superintendent is absent to-day, but a gentlemanly, obliging workman who comes toward us with his graver in his hand, kindly offers to show us round the room. Five Picture Engravers are usually employed in the Art department. Sometimes a single workman executes the whole of a vignette or picture, but more frequently several engravers are in turn engaged upon it; one engraving the figures, another the landscape, another the animals, another the border which surrounds it, and so on, each performing the part in which he is most proficient. In this way the utmost excellence of work is attained. Two of the five seats are occupied. Let us see what the occupants are at work on.

You notice that square built man with long hair and decidedly Teutonic aspect, with his glass in his eye and his plate before him. It is rather too late in the day or perhaps, without scrutinizing him too closely, you might suppose he was eating his dinner; but he has neither *lager* in one nor *käse* and *brod* in the other. These are his tools and he is simply and soberly at work. That glass, metaphorically speaking, is always in his eye; and that plate is a standing dish with him, for it is always before him. More valuable than Porcelain, Sevres, or Majolica, or even than the fabled dish of Apollo, for it has cost him a whole year's labor and the Government near three thousand dollars. It is not finished yet and may not be for six months to come. It is only a small plate, not more than seven inches long by three wide, about the size of a National Bank note, and is intended, when finished, to replace the original Greenbacks. The drawing represents the discovery of the Mississippi river by DeSoto, and is copied from the large painting by Powell, in the rotunda of the Capitol. A similar picture, but of smaller dimensions, representing the landing of Columbus, also taken from the Capitol collection, and engraved by another Artist, has already become familiar to us on the back of the National Bank notes now in circulation.

You still think the plate a small one, and marvel at the cost. Let us examine it closely. Count the number of lines in that stalwart figure seated on the ground, leaning on his mattock, or in that of the burly, well-fed priest who, with his opened breviary in one hand, seems with the other to be in the act of consecrating the Cross which is being raised on the bank of the river. Multiply the aggregate number of lines in these two figures by that in the twenty-four principal figures which compose the entire group; add to this the almost countless number of lines which enter into the composition of the other figures and auxiliaries of the picture—consider that the position, shape and size of every one of these lines, from the heaviest indentation to the fine hair line—so fine that it is scarce observable to the naked eye—have been carefully considered, and then cut in the hard metal, and then, and not till then, my friend, unless you are an artist or engraver yourself, can you properly estimate the amount of time and labor requisite to make such a plate as that which lays there before that patient, painstaking workman with the long hair, the broad shoulders, and the sunken eye. "Three thousand dollars expended on the engraving of a single plate!" You still marvel at the cost, and add, "but it will pay for itself handsomely by and by." We shall see.

THE SILVER MINES OF NEVADA TERRITORY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

AUSTIN, N. T., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

Although a long way from New-York and other civilized communities we are not "out of the world." We are in the world—of minerals, i. e.: we are in the mineral world, just as New-York is in the commercial world. But here it may be urged, the similarity ends, for while New-York is the acknowledged center of the commercial world, Austin can make no pretensions to being center to the mineral world. Not so fast. Austin may even now be the center of the mineral world, as a fact, but not a known or acknowledged fact. The mineral wealth of Austin, (and when I say Austin I mean the Reese River country) is not generally known; in fact, the time that has elapsed since the discovery of minerals here, has been too short to develope to any great extent its mineral wealth. The mineral here consists principally of silver, which is found, not as the free gold of the California placer mines, but in "ledges," answering to what is usually understood in California as "Gold bearing quartz ledges."

EXTENT AND LOCALITY OF THE MINES.

But before proceeding further, it might be important to give you some idea of the extent and location of the Reese River mines—mines that are destined to become familiar to the readers of public journals hereafter.

The Reese River mines are located about four hundred miles west of Salt Lake and about three hundred miles east of Sacramento, Cal., and almost on a direct line east and west between the two places. The city of Austin is located on the Overland Mail Road, about sixty miles south of the Humboldt River and some eight miles east of Reese River. Its present population, judging from the number of votes polled at its last (municipal) election (1,400) may safely be put down at five thousand. It enjoys a city corporation, and, at present, owing to its efficient police, is an orderly and well-regulated city.

The mines—whether gold, silver or copper—as to location and original appropriation are generally, I may say always, on the Pacific coast—within the United States—governed by certain rules and regulations made by the miners themselves at public meetings wherein each has a voice and a vote; a democracy as you will perceive as simple if not as pure as in the palmiest days of the Republics of ancient Greece. When a discovery is made—after a sufficient number have come upon the ground—a public meeting is called and the bounds of the district are defined and the laws to be observed in the taking up, working and holding of claims (each mine when located is called a "claim") and framed by a committee and voted on and adopted by the meeting. These rules as a general thing are few and simple. The State Legislature usually provides that these laws shall be recognized by the courts in adjudicating upon mining rights—they constitute the common laws of the mines without the age fixed by Blackstone for Common Law in England—where the usage to the good common law must be so old that the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary" which might often happen without any great age—were it not that it must not have an origin within the memory of any one.

These laws usually provide how many feet each person may take up or locate, which is generally 200 feet along the ledge, including ample space on each side thereof for working purposes. Districts vary in size. This (Reese River District) is ten miles wide, and how long (E. and W.) I am not prepared to say—probably one hundred miles; but this is not practically so, for no mines are located E. and W. in the district a greater distance than ten or fifteen miles. N. and S. the locations are coextensive with the district. The only properly-developed ledges are in this district. Considering this the central district, I will now speak of other districts, and will begin on the north side. First is Amador District, partly formed out of territory taken from this district, has some very rich ledges partially developed. It lies from ten to fifteen miles north. Next comes Mt. Hope District, still further north, and adjoins Amador; and still further north is Mt. Vernon District. In both these districts a large number of ledges of great width and promise have been located, but capital is wanting for their development. But little work as yet has been done. The last-named is perhaps between twenty-five and thirty miles north of Austin. There is then a large scope of country lying north of Mt. Vernon and south of Cortes District, considered, so far, destitute of mineral. Cortes District lies on the first range of hills, or mountains, south of the Humboldt River, and about sixty miles north of Austin. The discoveries there were made late last Fall, but were of such great promise as to induce San Francisco capital to place there a ten-stamp mill, which has already commenced to crush or pulverize the metal-bearing rock, but with what result is not known here. The rock is thought to be rich enough to amply remunerate the heavy outlay of capital and labor already expended.

There is a District, newly discovered, lying some miles West of Cortes, and perhaps eighty miles from Austin, called the New-York District; but it is in the hands of a few enterprising prospectors who seem disposed to give but little information regarding it.

We will now return and commence in a Southerly direction; and, first South of Austin is Simpson's Park District; next, Big Creek District, Bunker Hill, Summit Santa Fe, Smokey Valley and Washington, all within thirty to forty miles South, and all containing some rich silver-bearing ledges. Big Creek has two quartz mills, Washington one, and Smokey Valley one in course of erection. Still further South (S. W.) is Union District, embracing some ledges of extraordinary richness. Still further (S. E.) is San Antonio District. These Districts are sixty and eighty miles distant from Austin. There is still another District South, called the Marysville District, but it is one hundred miles distant, and I consider it partially out of our neighborhood, although its prospectors make Austin their headquarters. I ought to have mentioned in this connection two other Districts: Mountain Wells, about fifty miles West, and Clan Alpine some thirty miles still farther West. The only mines East are at Egan Cañon (Canyon), about one hundred and twenty East on the Overland Mail Road. This may serve to give you some idea of the extent as well as location of what is generally known as the Reese River mines. The prevailing metal in all these Districts, is silver. With this telescopic view of our mineral country, have we [illegible] here in the mountain deserts, a mineral world? and is not Austin its center? But its wealth, the richness of the ledges, these are questions about which you want more information. As to the extent and number of the mines there seems no doubt.

As before intimated, it takes time and capital to develop, *i. e.*, ascertain the value of a silver mine.

In this district some of the ledges have been sufficiently developed to test their real wealth. This is not usually done short of the water-line—from one to two hundred feet. There are many hundreds whose owners feel sanguine of as rich ledges as any yet developed.

What will be our future—what the developments of another twelve month may produce, is a subject which the deepest conjecture may not fathom. Two short years ago the passenger of the overland stage-coach passed over our hills without ever dreaming that untold wealth lay buried beneath the unbroken surface—now deep cuts, shafts and tunnels pierce the mountain sides for miles around. On account of the difficulties in commencing the process of working the ores, where everything is so expensive, and required to be hauled on wagons over three hundred miles at a freight cost of sixteen and twenty cents per pound, as yet, the amount of bullion extracted is comparatively small, but in this department the improvements in our mills, give promise that soon our bullion shipments will reach a respectable figure.

HOW MINES ARE OWNED AND WORKED.

It is thought by a great many not informed on the subject, that to own and work mines it is necessary to live and be personally present at the place where they are located. Such, however, is a great mistake. But few, at least comparatively few, who are owners in claims or mines, perform labor on them. It is usually managed by joint stock companies and corporations, mostly the latter. The corporation may be formed under the laws of this Territory or that of any State or country. The corporation usually employs a superintendent who employs mining laborers and directs and controls the labor. The labor is generally employed on the ledge. A suitable point for operating is selected and a shaft sunk down on the ledge far enough to determine its value. If it prospects well, work is continued down till pay rock is reached, when the mine is considered prospected or developed.

This rock is carefully placed on a pile by itself and taken to a quartz mill and crushed, and the metal extracted. Up to this time, the expense of the labor and work on the mine must be borne by the stockholders of the Corporation or owners of the mine. This expense is levied on the Stock, pro-rata. After pay-rock is reached, it is supposed that the mine will pay all expenses and make returns to the owners or stockholders. I would not have any one so simple as to suppose that all claims which are worked, reach pay-rock and all Mining Corporations pay dividends. Mining, at best, is to a great extent an uncertain business—not exactly uncertain as a business, but uncertain as to the acquirement of a paying ledge.

Death of Joshua Bates.

The death of Mr. Joshua Bates, the eminent London banker of the house of Baring Brothers and Company, took place in London on the 24th of September, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Mr. Bates was born in Weymouth, Mass., in 1788, and was descended from a family of emigrants from England, which occupies a conspicuous place in the early history of Massachusetts. After receiving the usual education of a New-England country village, he entered a counting-house in Boston, where he gained his first knowledge of mercantile affairs, and was soon distinguished for his capacity and aptitude for business. Passing into the employment of the celebrated William Gray, the leading merchant of Massachusetts, he was placed in charge of highly responsible trusts even before the attainment of his majority, and during the troubles with England prior to the war of 1812, was dispatched to Europe with a view to protecting the interests of his employer, many of whose vessels had been captured both by Great Britain and France. In this new field of effort, he was brought into intimate relations with the great commercial and banking houses of Europe, especially those of the Hopes and Barings, and soon acquired a reputation for ability, integrity, and sound judgment which gave him not a little influence in the highest commercial circles. In 1826, he established a mercantile house in London in connection with Mr. John Baring, under the firm of Bates & Baring, and was subsequently made a partner in the distinguished firm of Baring Brothers and Company, of which he continued an active and efficient member until the time of his death. In 1854, when a commission was arranged to settle claims of citizens of the United States on the British government, and of subjects of Great Britain against the United States, chiefly for spoliations committed during the war, Mr. Bates was appointed umpire between the British and American commissioners, in all cases where they should disagree. He performed the duties of this honorable and delicate office with a promptness, impartiality, and fidelity which gave entire satisfaction to both parties. In 1852, he was informed of the plan of establishing a free public library in the city of Boston, and at once appropriated the sum of $50,000 for the accomplishment of the object, beside a donation of between 20,000 and 30,000 volumes of books, after the completion of the building. Mr. Bates preserved to the last his interest in his native country, and watched the eventful struggle with the Rebels of the South with the deepest anxiety and with all his sympathies on the side of the Union.

Oh, No, We Never Mention Him.

A Song which will be very popular soon after the [illegible] of November next.

Oh, no, we never mention him,
His name is never heard;
For Loyal lips decline to speak
That once familiar word.
We talk of Lincoln, Sheridan,
Of Sherman and of Grant;
But O, there is another name
Of which the public can't.
He was a very nice young man
And promising, you know;
But then he made a great mistake
And found it would'nt go.

Oh, no, we never mention him,
His name is never heard,
Compared to whom Napoleon
Was reckoned quite absurd.
He once was great on Strategy,
And kept an Anaconda;
But when it died, he dug a hole
And buried it out yonder.
Away by Chickahominy
He was a mighty digger,
The King of Spades, a Democrat,
And down upon the nigger.

Oh, no, we never mention him,
His name is never heard,
There seems a kind of reticence
About that little word.
From bar to bar we travel round
To banish our regret,
And smile, and smile, and smile again,
In order to forget.
We often mention Farragut,
Du Pont and Porter too;
But never speak of Little ——,
Of Little—you know who.

Oh, no, we never mention him,
His name is never heard,
He's hopped the twig of politics:
Sic transit, little bird.
He got seduced by crafty men,
Who slapped him on the back,
And said we'll make a President
Of —— no, I've lost the knack
Of uttering that little word,
I cannot get it out;
And yet we used to see his name
Once blazoned all about.

Oh, no, we never mention him,
His name is never heard,
He's dead and buried, so he is;
Hic jacet, little bird.
In wide oblivion's dimmest nook,
A shingle marks the place,
Bearing this misspelt epitaph:
O, "Requiat in Pace."
Yes, Rest in Peace, let no rude hand
Disturb the humble bed
Of this here foolish, nice young man,
This "coppered" Copperhead.

Deaths of Soldiers

IN THE HOSPITALS IN AND ABOUT NEW-YORK,

For the week ending Oct. 13, 1864.

REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, BY A. A. CASE, GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER, NO. 397 GRAND STREET, N. Y.

Andrews, Leroy, age 33, Co. L, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.; residence when enlisted, Orange Co., N. Y.
Ames, Henry M., age 26, Co. D, 2d N. Y. Cav.; residence when enlisted, Morgan Co., Ohio.
Beers, James, age 25, Co. D, 6th Maryland; residence when enlisted, Elkton, Cecil Co., Md.
Baker, Artemas, age 43, Co. D, 178th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Buffalo, N. Y.
Biggs, Wm., age 41, Co. D, 2d N. H.; residence when enlisted, Washington, D. C.
Bullard, Robert, age 41, Co. D, 69th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, N. Y. City.
Boyce, Thomas H., age 23, Co. H, 1st Penn. Cav.; residence when enlisted, South Fayette, Allegheny Co., Penn.
Brown, Ellis A., age —, Co. D, 117th N. Y.; died at Fort Schuyler.
Curtis, Major, age 25, Co. I, 10th U. S. Col'd.; residence when enlisted, Eastern Shore.
Cranston, James, 124th N. Y.; died at Hart's Island.
Cole, George B., age 20, Co. H, 1st N. J. Cav.; residence when enlisted, Pierce, Armstrong Co., Penn.
Diggs, Joshua, age 18, Co. E, 5th U. S. C. T.; residence when enlisted, Hillsborough, Iron Co., Ohio.
Dyer, Henry J., Co. B, 2d Me. Cav.; died on steamer Cahawba.
Fowler, L. N., age 18, Co. B, 75th Ohio; residence when enlisted, Washington County, Ohio.
Flood, Arthur, age [illegible], Co. H, 69th New-York; died at Blackwell's Island Hospital.
Gordon, John S., age [illegible], Co. B, 24th New-York Cavalry; residence when enlisted, Exeter, Otsego Co., N. Y.
Gray, Francis, age 50, Co. K, 24th U. S. Colored; residence when enlisted, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hendricks, Peter, age 33, Co. C, 125th Ohio; residence when enlisted, Hammond Co., Ohio.
Hill, Benjamin, age 16, Co. M, 14th New-York Heavy Artillery; residence when enlisted, Mount Ross, Essex Co., N. Y.
Hartley, William, age 18, Co. F, 14th New-York Heavy Art.; residence when enlisted, Martinsburg, Lewis Co., N. Y.
Hall, John, age 23, Co. L, N. Y. Heavy Art.; residence when enlisted, Boxter, Oswego Co., N. Y.
Haven, Loren, age 31, Co. A, 142d N. Y.; residence when enlisted, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.
Hart, John N., age 19, Co. D, 6th Penn. Cavalry; residence when enlisted, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hepborn, W. M., age 17, Co. D, 11th N. Y. Cavalry; residence when enlisted, Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.
Johnson, John W., Co. B, 140th Penn.; died at Fort Schuyler.
Kinney, David, age 35, Co. O, 2d N. Y. M. R.; died at Fort Schuyler.
Lewis, J. H., age 24, Co. H, 2d Pa. Heavy Art.; residence when enlisted, Bradford Co., Pa.
Langley, Andrew A., age [illegible], Co. A, 20th Mass.; died at Fort Schuyler.
Lawrence, Smith, age 54, Co. C, 2d N. Y. Cav.; residence when enlisted, Lockport, N. Y.
McOlleen, John, 13th N. Y. Heavy Art.; died on steamer Atlantic.
M——, Joseph, age 40, Co. M, 16th N. Y.; died at Fort Schuyler.
Moore, Amos, age 21, Co. H, 5th Mich.; residence when enlisted, Shiawassee Co., Mich.
Matson, Wm. E., age 17, Co. E, 6th Ohio; residence when enlisted, Connersville, Morgan Co., Ohio.
Martin, John J., age 13, Co. H, 51st N. Y.; died at Fort Schuyler.
Ness, Corp. Wm. H., age 47, Co. A, 1st Md. Cav.; residence when enlisted, 123 Franklin street, Baltimore.
Ostrom, Thos. J., age 24, Co. A, 137th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Tompkins, Delaware Co., N. Y.
Pelton, Wm. H., age 21, Co. I, 51st N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Otsego Co., N. Y.
Pine, Wm., age 40, Co. I, 97th Penn.; residence when enlisted, Delaware Co., Penn.
Palmer, Charles, age 22, Co. M, 4th N. Y. H. A.; died at Fort Schuyler.
Patterson, David, age 41, Co. D, 50th Penn.; residence when enlisted, Rush, Susquehanna Co., Penn.
Ralph, Thomas, age 22, Co. A, 1st Va. Cav.; residence when enlisted, Ottowa, Canada West.
Ritzon, Matthew, age 44, Co. E, 64th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Westland, N. Y.
Ramsdale, Jas. H., age 16, Co. I, 2d Ct.; residence when enlisted, Bridgeport, Ct.
Rickson, Henry, age 29, Co. K, 30th U. S. C.; residence when enlisted, Newport, Charles Co., Md.
Ross, George W., age 35, Co. F, 27th Ohio; residence when enlisted, Clark Co., Ohio.
Slawson, Wm., age 42, Co. G, 124th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Orange Co., N. Y.
Stone, Robert, Co. G, 11th N. Y. Cav.; died at 51st-street Hospital.
Smith, Henry, age 21, Co. A, 1st N. Y. Cav.; residence when enlisted, Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, Edward L., age 22, Co. E, 17th Mo.; died at Fort Schuyler.
Thompson, James, age 35, Co. I, 2d N. Y. Heavy Art.; residence when enlisted, 138 Cherry street, N. Y.
Wheeler, John, age 20, Co. F, 43d U. S. Col.; residence when enlisted, Baltimore, Indiana.
Walters, Albert, age 23, Co. H, 164th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Dansville, Lewis Co., N. Y.
Woodland, Shadrake, age 23, Co. K, 23d U. S. Col.; residence when enlisted, Baltimore, Md.
Wright, Jacob, age [illegible], Co. A, 19th U. S. Col. Troops; residence when enlisted, Stephensville, Queen Ann Co., Md.
Wiand, Solomon, age 24, Co. M, 2d Pa. Col.; residence when enlisted, Pierce, Armstrong Co., Pa.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

Westchester County Fair.

From our Special Reporter.

WHITE PLAINS, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.

At last—all things come at last—we have something to commend in the Agricultural Society of Westchester County. It has long had a name—nothing else—now it has got a habitation, and now it will be something beside a name—a name that no one was proud of. It has long verified the proverb, that "a rolling stone gathers no moss." Last year's locomotion brought the Society $500 in debt. This year may not be a great pecuniary success, but it will demonstrate that the organization has a foundation to build upon. It has purchased a very handsome site of twelve acres of level land, about a mile westward of White Plains Railroad Station, on the Tarrytown road, which is in as central a portion as could be obtained, and quite convenient for railroad passengers, and altogether so for those who visit the Fair in their own wagons.

This ground has been fenced in the most substantial manner, with locust posts, which will outlast many of those who contributed to the building of it.

Around one side of the inclosure there are about 100 stalls for horses, horned cattle, sheep and swine; and these being insufficient, the surplus animals are tied to posts—which, by the way, is altogether the best mode of exhibiting the animals.

Taken altogether, the fitting up of this show-ground is highly creditable to all who have aided in the noble enterprise. Of the present show, I cannot say that it is entirely creditable to such a rich county as this is. One of the reasons given for the meanness of part of the exhibition is the lateness of the season. This was unavoidable this year. The new ground could not be got ready any earlier. So the flowers and many fruits are not present.

There is a good show of apples, all in half-bushel baskets, which gives us an idea of abundance never felt when we look at fruit upon plates. Some of the specimens are very large and handsome, but I could not find one apple in ten that was not injured by worms. The lesson to be learned in this is, that farmers must protect the birds and every other insect-destroying animal, and rigidly enforce the law against idle rascals who prowl about the fields, gun in hand.

Of the vegetable show, although not so extensive as Queens county, I have no fault to find. Some of the things do not look as though the land was sterile, or that the drouth had been terrible. The best cauliflowers I ever saw are in this exhibition. If there is a scarcity of potatoes, this show does not show it. I could not wish to see finer ones. Beets, carrots, turnips, cabbages, &c., are all handsome.

The show of agricultural implements is meager.

The same fault here as everywhere, the farmers do not exhibit the tools they use. Until they can be induced to do that, the implement show must depend upon those who seek the occasion to advertise their wares. I have not yet discovered anything new, particularly worth notice.

Of cattle exhibitions, Samuel Falls, with his herd of Devons, takes the lead. Whoever knows the herd of the late Edward G. Falls, knows that it is one hard to beat.

Wm. H. Stiles, of Flushing, who has purchased a farm in Scarsdale, and is soon to become a citizen of Westchester County, has some first-class Alderneys from the herd of John Giles, and some fine young Ayrshires, from Mr. Peters, of Southboro, Massachusetts.

The best show of work-oxen is here that I have seen at any Fair for years. I have taken the trouble to ascertain the names of the owners of the Greenburg string of ten yoke, as I suppose this string will draw the prize from the White Plains string, which also contains some very handsome pairs, particularly the two pair owned by Samuel Falls, which are without a white spot or blemish. The following are the owners of the Greenburg string: Caleb Mortine, two pairs, very superior, and worth $400 a pair; Abram Berkhout, one pair, very fine; Amos Mead, two pair; D. Lavins, two pair; Hart, two pair; S. Hopkins, H. Soillin, G. Tompkins, each one pair, all good—one pair of 4-year old steers are very extra. Of other oxen, I noticed a fine pair owned by David Anderson, and an extra pair by John Cornell.

There are some excellent horses. The stallion named New-Jersey takes the lead, as he would at almost any show. There are some very good driving horses, and the people would have been amused by some fast driving this afternoon, but, unfortunately for this part of the sport, it began to rain about 3 o'clock, which drove the people under cover or toward home. But for this the people would have had a pleasant party. There has been a pretty large crowd to-day, but not as large as it will be to-morrow, if pleasant. It will be very unfortunate if it is not, for the occasion furnishes a great opportunity for interchange of civilities between old acquaintances and the formation of new ones. As this Agricultural Society has now got a new start, under favorable aspects, we greatly desire to see it succeed.

I hope to be able to visit the Fair again to-morrow, and speak of more things deserving honorable mention.

S. R.

The Last of the Agricultural Fairs.

THE CLOSE OF THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY SHOW—THE RESULT MORALLY AND PECUNIARILY—THE LESSON THAT FAIRS TEACH, OR SHOULD TEACH.

From Our Special Reporter.

WHITE PLAINS, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1864.

This is the close of the Fair of the Westchester County Agricultural Society, and with it, I presume, all are closed for the season.

[illegible]

It may be remembered that this is the same liberal gentleman that gave $50,000 for a public library in Ithica.

CHICORY is now one of the American farm products, and is said to be superior to that imported. We have seen a quotation of "Illinois Chicory," at 11c. This is the roots, cut and dried, not roasted for use. The roots grow somewhat like parsnips, and about as great a yield per acre, and by the aid of a kiln, would be dried and prepared for market as easily as peaches.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Address of the National Union Executive Committee to the People of the United States.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1864.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The elections of Tuesday last give splendid auguries of the result of the Presidential contest, now so near at hand. The great Central States of the Union have pronounced, in unmistakable tones, their condemnation of the principles, the purposes and the candidates of the Chicago Convention. Although the great issue was presented only indirectly for their action, they have branded as *false* the declaration of that assemblage that the war for the restoration of the Union has proved a "failure,"—and have stigmatized, as unpatriotic and cowardly, its demand, made in the midst of our most splendid triumphs, for a "cessation of hostilities," and a compromise with the men who are assailing, in armed Rebellion, the nation's life.

In PENNSYLVANIA, the old Keystone State, although there was no State ticket to arouse enthusiasm or stimulate exertion, the Union men have elected *sixteen* out of the *twenty-four* members of Congress, secured a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, and carried the State by a popular majority of not less than FIFTEEN THOUSAND.

In OHIO, without any special effort, the Union men have elected *sixteen* members of Congress out of nineteen; the Chicago candidate for the Vice-Presidency, GEO. H. PENDLETON, has been overwhelmed in his own district,—all the prominent leaders of the Chicago movement who dared to present themselves for public judgment, have been condemned by decisive verdicts,—the Legislature has a large Union majority in both branches, and in the State at large the Union cause has a popular majority of not less than EIGHTY THOUSAND.

In INDIANA, where the Copperheads made the most

[illegible]

Continued from Fifth Page.

fairly active and better; sales of 730 bbls. at $1 73 for State and Western.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, 1864.
[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 ⅌ cent less, deducted for commissions, beside freight and other charges.

BEANS AND PEAS—DRY.

Sales slow and prices nearly nominal. A fair lot of pea beans were sold at $2 25 per bushel. We quote:

Beans, pea, and medium prime ⅌ bush.	$2 00@$2 25
Beans, kidney, ⅌ bush.	2 40@ 2 60
Beans, marrow, prime	2 40@ 2 60
Beans, inferior	1 50@ 1 75
Peas, Marrowfat	1 00@ 2 00

BUTTER.

With the late advance in Gold, butter was more sought for, for shipment, and prices went up 3 to 5 cents per lb., for all good grades. To-day, however, with Gold at about 210, it is not as firm, though California shippers are buying moderately at 45@50c. Some have paid a little higher for fine lots. The news from Europe is less favorable for both butter and cheese, prices having declined about 10 shillings sterling per cwt. The supply of really fine butter is light, and all is wanted for grocers' use. Low-grade Western butter is dull. Some choice Western Reserve has been sold at 48c., and a little prime State at 54@58c., in a small way. Larger receipts and a decline in price are anticipated by dealers, who only buy as wanted. We quote:

Goshen pails, ⅌ lb.	.55 @60
Orange County, choice pails ⅌ lb.	.55 @60
Sussex County, firkins	.50 @53
State Firkins and Tubs, fair to good	.44 @43
State Firkins, choice, for California shipping	.45 @50
European shipping Butter, State	.42 @45
Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota	.30 @33
Western Reserve, good to choice	.37 @42
Central Ohio	.31 @38
State Tubs, Welsh, good to choice	.46 @48
Pennsylvania tubs and pails, fair to choice	.48 @53

CHEESE.

Transactions have been large during the week, with a firm[illegible] not experienced for several weeks past. Prices advanced one to two cents ⅌ lb., and some heavy stocks were worked off—one premium lot of factory at 23c. yesterday, which is a cent better than it would bring to-day. We quote:

State, factory, good to choice ⅌ lb.	.21 @22
State, fair to good	.17 @20
State, dairies, choice	.19 @20
English dairy (Conn.)	.19 @21
English dairy (Ohio)	.18 @20
Pineapple	.22 @25
Ohio, prime	.17 @19
Skim milk Cheese	.15 @16

EGGS.

The receipts have been very light and demand active, using up the stock so close that 39@40c. even has been paid for a few barrels to supply pressing wants, but fair State eggs have generally been sold at the mark for 35@36c., and Western at 33@34c., but it is not expected that these prices can continue long. We quote:

New-Jersey and Pennsylvania choice, ⅌ doz.	.36@37@—
State, good	.34@35@36
Western, ⅌ doz., good order	.33@34@36
Egg Oats, ⅌ bush., good	.70@75@—

Several lots of new dried apples are on sale, held at 11c., and will be sold as near that as possible, though only choice sliced fruit will bring that figure. Chestnuts advanced with a light supply to $7@$8 per bushel, but are now selling at $6@$6½. We quote:

FRUITS—DRIED.

Apples, new, choice, sliced, ⅌ lb.	.10½@11
Apples, good, ⅌ lb.	.10@10½

[illegible]

¾c. ⅌ lb. There were some Kentucky giants at Brighton, averaging 140 lb, which we understood brought $13 ⅌ head.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—Oct. 19.

There was a fair supply of Beef Cattle this week, the offerings amounting to 2,650 head. Prices raised slightly, the best cattle having been sold at $16½ per 100 lbs. Ordinary and good were disposed of from $10 to $15 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—This market was also well supplied, over 6,000 head having been disposed of at from 7 to 8½ cents per pound gross.

HOGS.—The supply of Hogs this week amounted to only 1,250 head. The market was firm, and prices ruled from $16½ to $19 per 100 lbs.

COWS.—The sale of cows amounted to 175 head, at prices ranging from $21 to $41 for Springers, and from $32 to $63 for cow and calf.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Oct 15—Cattle have been in good demand, this week, for the East as well as on account of New-York, and prices are ½c. per lb. higher, at which sales have been quick; upward of 3,000 have changed hands here at 4@9½c., but few sales, however, above 8½c. Receipts, 3,900. Sheep and Lambs sell quick at 6@7½c, according to quality and weight. Receipts, 6,000. Hogs have gone up 1c. per lb. and to-day readily command 12½@14c. Receipts, 9,000. Shipped to New-York, 3,000.

[Advertisement.]

E. & O. WARD,

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